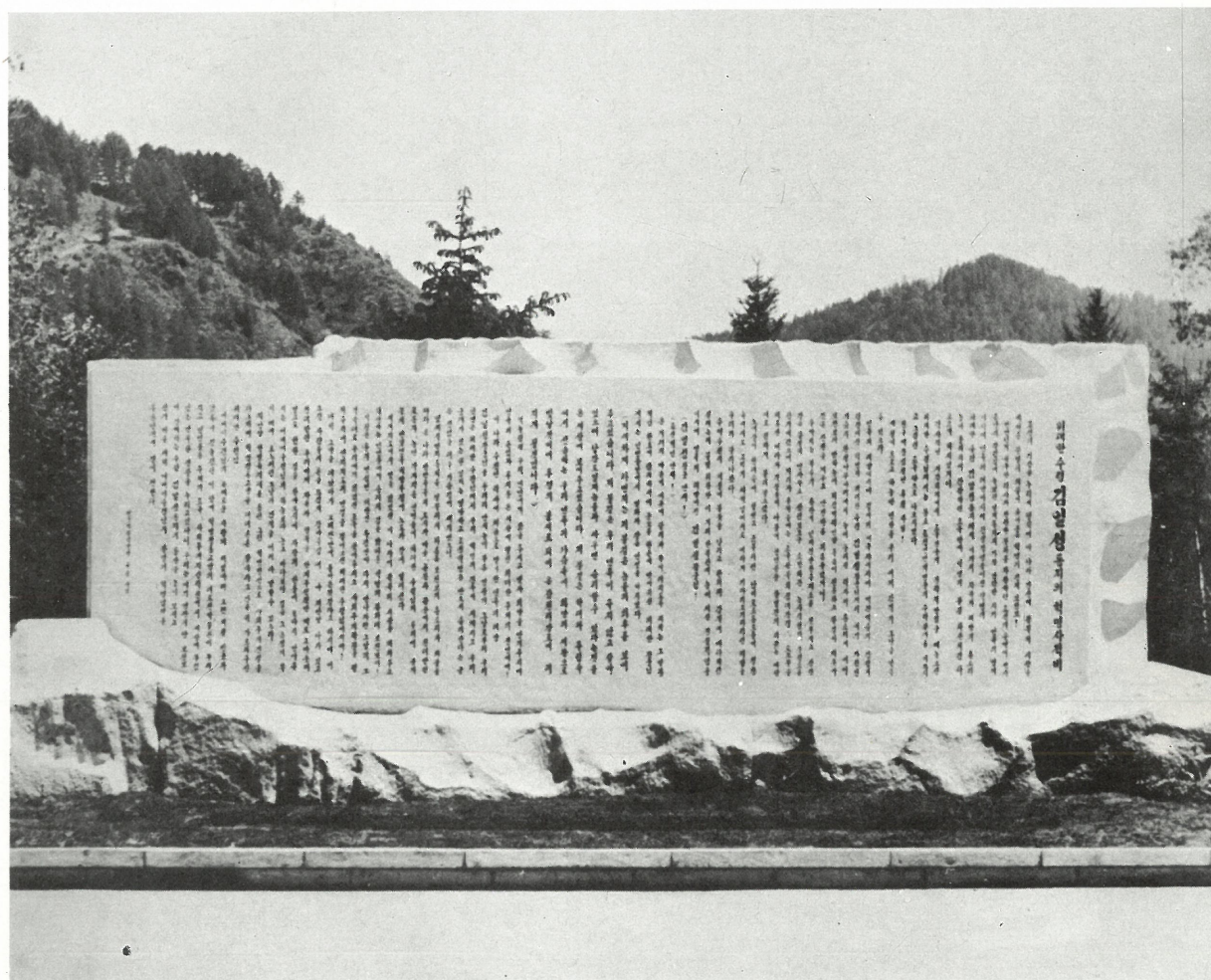


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6
1980



President Kim Il Sung shakes hands with President Kenneth David Kaunda

Goodwill Mission of Zambian People

At the invitation of President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a Party and Government delegation led by President Kenneth David Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia made an official goodwill visit to our country from April 5 to 9.

Through many talks and contacts the two heads of state confirmed with satisfaction their common position of considering and settling everything with man as the central factor and the complete identity of their views on all matters discussed.

During its stay in our country the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae, a unit of the Korean People's Army and Hamhung. It also inspected the National Economy Institute, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Pyongyang Metro, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the Ryongsong Machine Plant, the Kumsong Tractor Plant and the Chong-san Cooperative Farm. It was warmly welcomed by our people everywhere it went.

Agreements on economic and technical co-

100,000-odd working Pyongyangites give hearty welcome to the goodwill mission of the Zambian people along the route



President Kenneth David Kaunda presents gifts to President Kim Il Sung as a token of his respect

operation, on trade and on scientific and technical cooperation were signed between the Governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Zambia. Orders and medals of the DPRK were awarded to President Kenneth David Kaunda and members of the delegation.

The visit of the Party and Government delegation of the Republic of Zambia to our country demonstrated convincingly that the friendship between two Parties, Governments and peoples is really solid and unbreakable and has a great vitality, and greatly contributed to strengthening the solidarity of the third-world countries, the non-aligned countries.



The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives the government delegation of the Republic of Rwanda and poses for a photograph with it

Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests



The great leader President Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the WFTU delegation after receiving it

Korea Today

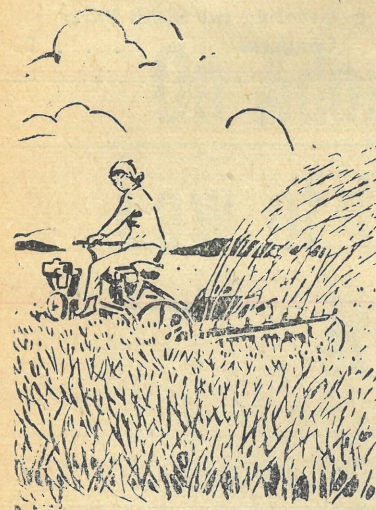
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FRONT COVER: Little accordionist

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The revolutionary monument erected to commemorate the feat of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who led the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to victory in the Pochonbo battle during the anti-Japanese armed struggle

INSIDE BACK COVER: Workers produce much more steel to greet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements

BACK COVER: Wonsan—a modern port city and holiday resort

ORDINANCE

Of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

On Adopting the Public Health Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Protecting the lives of the people, the masters of the State and society, and promoting their health by developing a public health service is a very important and honourable revolutionary work to guarantee the people's happy lives and the successful building of socialism and communism.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic established a popular and advanced health service system on the basis of the brilliant revolutionary traditions created during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and have put forward correct policies on advancing medical science and technology and steadily improving therapeutic and prophylactic activities and have striven to put the policies into effect.

Under their correct leadership, a universal and completely free medi-

cal service system has been introduced in our country and the policy of prophylactic medicine has been carried through. As a result, every one is fully enjoying a happy life free from worries of medical care and actively participating in the worthwhile struggle in good health for the complete victory of socialism and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The brilliant success and epoch-making change in the public health work are a brilliant fruition of the Juche-oriented public health policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic. This clearly demonstrates the superiority of our socialist system under which man is most valued and everything is put to his service.

Adoption of the Public Health Law offers a sure guarantee for enabling our people to free themselves from all diseases forever and enjoy independent and creative lives to the full by legalizing, consolidating and developing the achievements already made in health work.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides:

1. To adopt the Public Health Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and
2. To enforce the Public Health Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as from April 5, 1980.

KIM IL SUNG
President of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang,

April 3, 1980

The Public Health Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Chapter I. Basic Principles of Public Health

Article 1. Public health service in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a worthy and honourable revolutionary work to protect the lives and promote the health of people, the masters of nature and society and the most precious beings in the world, and to enable all the working people to enjoy sound health and longevity and contribute actively to the accomplishment of the socialist and communist cause.

Article 2. With the establishment of the most advanced public health system in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the people's centuries-old desire to live long in good health without worries about medical treatment has been materialized splendidly.

The system of complete and universal free medical service in our country is firmly ensured by the solid independent national economy and the State's popular health policy.

The State further consolidates and develops the system of universal free medical service.

Article 3. The basis of socialist medicine is prophylaxis.

In public health service the State firmly

pursues the policy of prophylactic medicine that applies the principle of socialist medicine.

Article 4. The State develops the Juche-based medical science and technique and fully secures material and technical conditions and media needed for public health service so as to constantly modernize and scientize medical treatment and prevention.

Article 5. The State trains health workers in a planned way and develops them to be the true servants of the people by continually enhancing their ideological consciousness and technical level.

Article 6. In the direction and management of public health service the State carries through the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method whereby the superiors help their subordinates and give priority to political work so as to arouse their voluntary zeal and creativity.

Article 7. The State gives free medical service to the foreign exiles who have struggled for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism or for the freedom of scientific and cultural pursuits and their children and takes care of their health.

Article 8. The State constantly develops scientific and technical interchanges and cooperation in the health spheres with all countries which are friendly towards our country.

Chapter II. The System of Complete and Universal Free Medical Service

Article 9. The State provides every citizen with the benefits of complete free medical service.

The workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals and all the rest of citizens have the right to free medical treatment.

All medical services are completely free.

1. All medicines provided by medical establishments to the patients including the out-patients are free.

2. All services for patients such as diagnoses, experiments, tests, treatment, operations, sick calls, treatment and meals at hospital are free of charge.

3. Medical services for the working people's recuperation are free and the travel expenses to and from the places of recuperation are borne by the State or cooperative organizations.

4. Assistance in delivery is free.

5. Health checkups, health consultations, preventive vaccinations and other prophylactic medical services are free.

Article 10. The State gives deep concern and care to the protection of the health of women and children.

The State gives special benefits to a woman who bears more than a child at once and her children and assumes the whole responsibility for rearing the children who have no one to take care of them.

Article 11. The State gives special concern and care to the preservation of the health of revolutionary fighters, families of revolutionary and patriotic martyrs, disabled soldiers and dependants of the People's Army personnel.

Article 12. The State assumes the care of

those who have lost work ability, chronic invalids who have no caretakers, and aged patients, so that they fully enjoy free medical treatment.

Article 13. Patients and women on maternity leave and their dependants are given provisions, subsidies and shares. Their provisions, subsidies and shares are borne by the State and social and cooperative organizations.

Article 14. The State rationally distributes and modernizes people's hospitals and clinics in towns, farm villages, factories and enterprises, fishing villages, lumbermen's settlements, builds specialized hospitals such as maternity and children's hospitals and specialized sanatoria in different places and continually raises the level of specialized medical services so that the people receive treatment anywhere at any time without inconveniences.

Article 15. In order to ensure Korean medical treatment handed down as a national tradition, the State expands the network of this treatment and makes sure that medical establishments widely introduce Korean methods of treatment based on modern medical diagnosis.

Article 16. The State builds many modern facilities for recuperation in the areas which have hot springs and spas and good climates so that the people are better benefited by the recuperation through natural factors.

Chapter III. Protection of Health in Accordance with the Policy of Prophylactic Medicine

Article 17. The State regards it as a main duty in its activity to take measures to prevent the people from being affected by disease

and directs efforts first and foremost to prophylaxis in public health work.

Article 18. Health and other agencies, enterprises and organizations should strengthen hygienic propaganda and education so that the people participate voluntarily in hygienic work, protect and look after their health in a scientific way and prevent diseases.

Article 19. Creating and preserving hygienic living and work environments is an important guarantee for the carrying out of the policy of prophylactic medicine.

Health and other agencies, enterprises, organizations and citizens should strictly abide by the hygienic regulations made by the State and carry out vigorous hygienic activities through a mass movement so as to keep the streets, villages, homes and work places clean and thoroughly establish cultured practices in daily life and productive activity.

Article 20. Agencies and enterprises should distribute and construct and take good care of the working people's dwelling houses, cultural and welfare facilities and public installations in keeping with hygienic requirements so as to protect the people's health.

Article 21. The State prevents pollution in all spheres of the national economy in order to protect living environment.

Factories, enterprises and agencies concerned should plant and create many roadside trees and lawns and make sure that the atmosphere, rivers and streams and land are not contaminated by harmful gases and other matters.

Article 22. Factories, enterprises and agencies concerned should secure labour protection supplies, including nutritives, and the hygiene protection instruments and regularly conduct preventive activities so as to prevent

all industrial diseases.

Article 23. Factories and enterprises concerned and public catering agencies should strictly observe the hygienic regulations laid down by the State in making and handling foodstuffs and other products.

Article 24. State agencies and social and cooperative organizations concerned should satisfactorily supply nutritives and, particularly, vitamins and growth accelerators necessary for the health and development of children.

Creches and kindergartens should take good care of the nutrition and hygiene of the children in accordance with scientific principles.

Article 25. The State popularizes physical culture and constantly promotes the health and physical strength of the people.

Schools, agencies, enterprises and organizations should popularize physical culture and make it part of the daily life of students and working people so that they harden their bodies and do not fall ill.

Article 26. The State takes thoroughgoing preventive measures against epidemics.

Health and other agencies, enterprises and organizations concerned should eliminate causes for the outbreak of epidemics, intensify sterilization and take thoroughgoing measures of inoculation for the population.

Health and other agencies concerned should strengthen quarantine to prevent the infiltration of epidemics from foreign countries.

Article 27. The State consolidates and develops the section-doctor system, an advanced medical service system, whereby doctors take charge of definite districts and always visit their districts and take care of the health of the inhabitants and treat them on prophylactic lines.

Chapter IV. Juche-based Medical Science and Technique

Article 28. Medical science research institutions and other agencies concerned should work preferentially for the solution of major scientific and technical problems arising in the treatment and prevention of diseases, while conducting researches into basic medical science in a far-sighted way.

Article 29. Health agencies and medical science research institutions should strengthen researches for the scientization of Korean medicine so as to theoretically systematize and further develop traditional Korean medicine and folk remedies.

Article 30. Scientific research institutions concerned should accelerate research work for the mass-production of medicines and modern medical equipment and appliances suitable to our people's physical conditions by drawing on the latest scientific and technological achievements.

Article 31. Medical science research institutions and other agencies concerned should enlist health workers widely in medical science research and strengthen creative cooperation between medical scientists and health workers so as to steadily develop medical science and technique.

Article 32. The State builds up medical science research centres in the capital and provinces and provides them with adequate material and technical means and conditions needed for scientific research work.

Chapter V. Material Guarantees for Public Health Work

Article 33. The State develops both large pharmaceutical and medical-appliances in-

dustries under central authority and small and medium local ones, relying on the basis of the independent national economy.

Article 34. Agencies, factories and enterprises concerned should produce and supply medicines and medical appliances in a planned way to satisfy the demands of developing public health work.

Article 35. Agencies, factories and enterprises concerned should specialize in the production of medicines and medical appliances, steadily improve their quality and guarantee their cultured packing.

Article 36. The State builds up herbal medicine production centres and ensures that all agencies, enterprises, organizations and citizens participate widely in the cultivation and collection of medicinal herbs.

Agencies that produce herbal medicines and other agencies concerned should protect and propagate resources of traditional Korean medicines abundant in the country and harvest them in a planned way.

Article 37. Agencies and enterprises concerned should build modern facilities for the production of mineral water at famous spas and satisfy the people's demands for mineral water.

Chapter VI. Health Workers, the True Servants of the People

Article 38. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea health workers are engineers of human lives and honourable revolutionaries who enable all the people to participate actively in socialist construction in good health.

Health workers should be the people's true servants who devote their all to the work of protecting the people's lives and promoting their health, with a high sense of honour and responsibility for their duties.

Article 39. Health workers should equip themselves firmly with the Juche idea and constantly revolutionize and working-class-size themselves.

Article 40. Health workers should vigorously develop the devoted-service movement to take loving care of patients like their own kith and kin and treat them with all their talents and hearts.

Article 41. Health workers should play both the role of doctors who disseminate hygienic knowledge and treat patients and the role of propagandist-educators who unite the people around the Workers' Party of Korea.

Article 42. Health workers should constantly enrich their scientific and technical knowledge, strengthen the system of collective discussion in medical activities, and strictly observe definite technical rules and norms of action.

Article 43. Health workers who protect the life and health of man enjoy high respect and love of the people.

The State confers honorary titles to those health workers who have distinguished themselves in public health service, and gives them various favours.

Chapter VII. Health Agencies and Their Direction and Management

Article 44. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea health agencies are popular agencies that protect the lives and promote the health of the people, the masters of the State and society, so as to guarantee their happy lives and satisfactory social acti-

vities.

Article 45. Health agencies include establishments for medical treatment and prevention such as hospitals, clinics, sanatoria, hygienic prevention centres, and quarantine stations, as well as medicaments supply and management agencies and medicaments inspection agencies.

Article 46. The State directs and manages public health service through all government bodies and health administration agencies.

Government bodies and health administration agencies at all levels should organize and direct in a responsible way the work of thoroughly executing the State's public health policy and health law regulations.

Article 47. Personnel of health administration agencies should regularly go down to lower units as required by the Chongsan-ri method and acquaint themselves with their state of affairs, help solve their problems, and give priority to political work so that health workers work well for treatment and prevention.

Article 48. In the direction and management of public health service government bodies and health administration agencies at all levels should induce health workers to exhibit their collective wisdom and initiative, strengthen technical guidance to them and thoroughly establish the medical supply system, in conformity with the requirements of the Taean work system.

Article 49. Public health service concerns the whole of the nation and society.

All agencies, enterprises, organizations and citizens should take an active part in the worthwhile work to further consolidate and develop the advanced system of public health service established in our country and carry through the policy of prophylactic medicine.

Historic Meeting Which Illumined the Path of Revolution

Today our people greet the 50th anniversary of the Kalun Meeting in the circumstances in which the whole country is seething with a struggle to meet with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements the Sixth Party Congress which will mark a radical turn in strengthening the fighting efficiency of our Party and raising our revolution to a higher stage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung held and guided the Kalun Meeting from June 30 to July 2, 1930. The meeting marked a historic turning point in the development of the Korean revolution. After the meeting the Korean revolution developed with a scientific programme of struggle and strategy and tactics under the banner of the Juche idea.

The situation of our country in the late 1920s-early 1930s needed a scientific and revolutionary line of struggle and strategy and tactics more badly than ever before.

At that time the Japanese imperialists intensified the brutal suppression and plunder of the Korean people as never before to get out of the ruinous economic crisis sweeping the capitalist world. This aggravated extremely the national and class contradictions between the Korean people and the Japanese imperialists and compelled broad masses of the people including workers and peasants to resist Japanese imperialism with violence.

The mass anti-Japanese struggle of our people, however, suffered setbacks and ordeals on account of lack of unified leadership, a correct line of struggle and scientific strategy and tactics.

At this very juncture, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung held the Meeting of Leading Personnel of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League at Kalun where he made a historic speech "The Path of the Korean Revolution."

At the meeting he stressed that the Korean revolutionaries should hold fast to the Juche

position in the revolutionary struggle, and newly formulated the character of our revolution and advanced the correct line and strategic and tactical policies for successfully carrying out the Korean revolution.

He made a scientific analysis of the basic tasks of the Korean revolution and the socio-economic relations of our country and defined the character of the Korean revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In view of the main task of the Korean revolution, its character at the present stage is anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic."

At that time ours was a colonial semi-feudal society where capitalist development was arrested and the feudal relations prevailed due to the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

The Korean people were cruelly exploited and oppressed as colonial slaves of Japanese imperialism and shackled by feudal relations maintained by its power, undergoing untold sufferings.

Without overthrowing Japanese imperialism, therefore, could our people neither free themselves from colonial slavery nor abolish feudal relations.

The great leader, therefore, defined it as the basic tasks of the Korean revolution to overthrow the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and win national independence and abolish feudal relations and bring about the democratic development of the country and said that the character of the Korean revolution was the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to carry out simultaneously the basic two tasks—the task of the anti-imperialist national-liberation revolution and the task of the anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Thus a democratic revolution of a new type to build a people's democratic society was proposed for the first time in history. This

revolution has its own content distinct from the bourgeois revolution to build a bourgeois society and the socialist revolution to establish the socialist system.

The great leader said that the motive forces of this revolution were workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, petty bourgeoisie and other broad anti-imperialist forces including even conscientious national capitalists and religionists and that the targets of the revolution were the Japanese imperialists and their accomplices—landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation.

He also said that after overthrow of Japanese imperialism a government representing the interests of the broad masses of the people including workers and peasants should be established. And he said that after the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution it was necessary to continue to make revolution and build a socialist and communist society and, further, carry out the world revolution, and that it amounted to being faithful to the world revolution to carry out responsibly the Korean revolution to the end.

At the meeting, he put forward the line of waging anti-Japanese armed struggle to succeed in the Korean revolution.

He said:

"In order to guarantee success in the Korean revolution, we must, first of all, organize and wage an armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists."

His declaration of the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was a great announcement of the approach of a new era in the history of our anti-Japanese national-liberation movement which had suffered ordeals and setbacks.

Our people had long waged various forms of struggles including cultural enlightenment movement, demonstration and strike against Japanese imperialism. But they were all brutally suppressed by the Japanese imperialists armed to the teeth.

Historical experiences and lessons showed that others could never bring independence and that the Japanese imperialist aggressors could never be defeated by peaceful means.

The situation created in Korea in the late 1920s-early 1930s badly needed an organized

armed struggle.

At that time the masses were meeting the unprecedented repression of the Korean people by Japanese imperialism with violent struggle. If they fought as before their scattered violent struggles would be suppressed one by one by the violent force of Japanese imperialism and the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of the Korean people as a whole would inevitably stagnate.

The great leader, therefore, said that the only correct way to national liberation was to conduct an organized armed struggle under the banner of Juche.

And he said that the Korean revolutionary army must be formed first of all to prepare armed struggle well.

His line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle reflected the essential requirement of the national liberation struggle in colonies; and it was a thorough anti-imperialist revolutionary line which fully embodied the independent position that the Korean revolution should be carried out by the Korean people themselves and that armed counter-revolution could be crushed only by armed struggle.

The great leader also advanced the line of the anti-Japanese national united front for success in the Korean revolution.

The revolution is for the liberation of the masses of the people. Therefore, it cannot be won without participation of the broad popular masses in it. In order to crush Japanese imperialism and liberate the whole nation by the Koreans themselves it was essential to unite all the anti-Japanese forces.

With the intensified suppression and plunder of Japanese imperialism the socio-economic foothold of our revolution strengthened as never before. The people of all strata, except a handful of the counterrevolutionary forces such as pro-Japanese landlords, comprador capitalists and the traitors to the nation who could not maintain themselves without the backing of Japanese imperialism, hated Japanese imperialism and desired national independence and liberation.

This was an important condition to guarantee the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces by firmly uniting workers, peasants and all other anti-Japanese classes and strata.

That was why the great leader stressed the need of firmly uniting workers and peasants and all other anti-Japanese forces including religionists and conscientious national capitalists, under the anti-Japanese banner.

It was the most thorough anti-imperialist revolutionary line to make the revolution success by isolating the Japanese imperialists and the reactionary forces to the maximum and changing the balance of forces between friend and foe in decisive favour of the revolution.

The great leader also put forward the correct policy of pushing forward energetically the preparations for founding a party.

He made a deep analysis of the fundamental defects and historical lessons of the early communist movement in our country and said that it was necessary to make preparations well in order to found a revolutionary party of the working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We must form the party not by proclaiming the party centre first but by setting up fully prepared basic party organizations and steadily expanding them."

Building up the basic party organizations first to promote the party creation was of great significance not only in making all preparations for the foundation of a party better but in making the party root deep among broad masses from its inception.

The great leader taught that the organizational and ideological preparations for founding a party should be closely combined with the anti-Japanese struggle. This was essential to rear fine revolutionaries tried and tested in the crucible of revolutionary struggle and succeed in the Korean revolution.

The Juche-based revolutionary lines advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Kalun Meeting represented independent ones aimed at carrying out the Korean revolution by the Korean people themselves and creative ones to solve all problems originally in line with the requirements and specific conditions of our revolution not bound by any ready-made theories or experiences.

The great programme for the Korean revolution set forth at the meeting served as an

unfading militant banner for the victory of the revolution.

Indeed, the meeting was a historic event which marked a great turning point in the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country. After the meeting the movement developed according to the revolutionary lines and strategy and tactics based on the Juche idea.

The basic tasks and character of the Korean revolution were clarified and the Korean people entered a new historical era when they fought courageously along the road of victory with their own revolutionary programme, full of confidence.

The Juche-oriented line of the armed struggle raised the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle to the highest stage.

After the meeting our people's revolutionary struggle was unified and organized according to the Juche-motivated strategy and tactics and developed into a colonial national liberation war centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle, enjoying the active support of the broad masses of the people.

The broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces turned out in the sacred struggle for the country's liberation, rallied closely around the great leader, and the work to found a revolutionary working-class party progressed smoothly on an entirely new foundation.

The historic Kalun Meeting also greatly contributed to the development of the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the oppressed people in colonies. The meeting fully clarified the strategy and tactics of the national-liberation struggle in colonies, the burning problem at that time.

Our people fought heroically along the road of revolution indicated by the great leader and achieved the historic cause of national liberation. After liberation they carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution with flying colours in the northern half of the Republic and are now striving for the complete victory of socialism.

Our people, who have covered the road of brilliant victory under the sagacious guidance of the great leader, will continue to vigorously fight to complete the Juche revolutionary cause.

Young People of Ssangryong Village

Many graduates from senior middle schools volunteered in socialist construction. They are now working well at factories and farms and other places.

After their graduation pupils of the Ssangryong Senior Middle School in Ryongchon County, whom we introduce here, took up jobs at their farm and organized themselves into a youth tobacco sub-workteam. Last year they did farming full well and gave joy to the fatherly leader.

The fatherly leader was quite pleased with their rich tobacco harvest and sent his thanks to them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung said:

"The Party has faith in young people's strength and talents and places great hopes in them."

Our young people must all take a more active part in the sacred struggle for the building of a socialist fatherland, rich, strong and beautiful, and give full play to their great youthful energy and wisdom in this fruitful struggle."

Their rich tobacco harvest shows that if young people of a new generation equip themselves closely with the Juche idea and are unboundedly loyal to the great leader and the Party and to the revolution they can work miracles.

Having received a letter of thanks from the great leader, the youth sub-workteam members exchange opinions about how to produce more tobacco





At a break

The Way to Realize Hope and Ideal of Youth

In youth man is ambitious and entertains many dreams.

With graduation just ahead, the young volunteers were in excitement, speaking about their ideals and hopes.

What should they do to make their youth fruitful? Their dreams and ambitions were different. But their hearts beat as one. They all wished to go where the fatherly leader wanted them to work and lead the van of the fruitful struggle to give him great pleasure.

Around that time the farms were forming youth tobacco sub-workteams as instructed by the great leader. They unanimously proposed to join the sub-workteam.

They were greatly encouraged by the example of pupils of the Unha Senior Middle School, Yangdok County, South Pyongan Province, who, after their graduation, collectively took up jobs at their farm, and did the first-year farming well and gave joy and satisfaction to the fatherly leader and by news of youth sub-workteams appearing at all farms in the country.

Li Un Hwa, vice-chairwoman of the primary organization of the League of Socialist Working Youth expressed her decision to become a member of the youth tobacco sub-workteam.

She gained 10 marks in all subjects in her ten school years and already applied to a college for admission.

She spoke first at their meeting not under temporary excitement but with a firm resolution:

"At a National Congress on Agriculture the fatherly leader earnestly asked us younger generation to take charge of tobacco cultivation and do it well.

As a youth belonging to the new generation who grew up, envying nothing in the world, under his loving care I think there is nothing more honourable than to stand in the van of the struggle to realize his lofty intention. In this way I will translate into reality my dream and ideal and finish the correspondence course of college and the postgraduate course."

Others thought alike. Li Gyong Ok and Choe Myong Sil who wished to be artistes and Li Yong Suk who desired to be a medical worker, and all others volunteered to work where the fatherly leader wanted young people to make a new innovation.

As they wished they became youth sub-workteam members.

To Advance the Glorious Day

At the National Congress on Agriculture held last year the great leader said that if we put tobacco farming on a scientific basis we could raise per-hectare yield to more than 4 tons.

Four tons per hectare was a very high target at the farm. The farm had never reaped such a rich harvest.

Though, the young volunteers decided to hit the target at any cost.

"The target of four tons per hectare is the one set by the great leader. So it is our norm and plan assignment to be fulfilled without fail. All youth sub-workteams in the country will hit the target. Let's set a higher goal and become the 'victor' in tobacco farming!"

With such a high goal they started their work.

Early February last year, they decided to raise strong tobacco seedlings in a new hotbed and transplant them early.

Some farmers said that they were daydreaming.

That evening they visited the *ri* Party secretary and told him about their decision to thaw vast frozen lands and raise seedlings by a new method.

After attentively listening to their explanation the secretary said:

"Your idea is very good. It is your will that is more important than labour, materials and technique. Your hot hearts will surely melt the frozen lands, I am sure."

This was how they started their fruitful battle. They sowed tobacco seeds in the new-type hotbeds 15 days earlier than in the previous year.

Though fields were still under the snow tobacco sprouted and began to grow with the warmth of their loyal hearts.

But the going winter was in its last fury as if to test their will power. One day early March the temperature outside was falling to 10 degrees below zero.

On his way to the management board for a meeting technical instructor Kang Won Song went into the seedbed and saw the thermometer. He felt uneasy.

At nine p.m. it was already below the standard temperature and so it was certain that it would grow much colder at dawn.

Management personnel hurried to the hotbeds of the youth sub-workteam. The fires were burning here and there around the hotbeds. Youth sub-workteam members built them to raise the temperature of the hotbeds. The thermometer showed 16° C. It was good for

Congratulatory letters from working people across the country give great joy to the youth sub-workteam members



the growth of tobacco seedlings.

With intense loyalty to the great leader they grew stronger seedlings than those in the previous year and transplanted them in the fields.

Perfectly Pure Hearts

The youth sub-workteam members transplanted strong seedlings they themselves raised carefully.

On the first day of transplanting they saw if they met the requirements of the Juche methods of farming, before they summed up the result of the day's work.

They found that a seedling was not transplanted in each of a few ridges at the corner of a sloping field. They counted seedlings time and again and the result was the same. They felt quite sorry.

Kim Si Nyŏ, a sub-workteam member, said: "Comrades, we must remember that we are not farmers of the past who did farming even without knowing how many seedlings they

A bumper crop of tobacco



planted. We are youth of a new generation and should meet the requirements of the Juche methods of farming to every word."

They measured again the distance between seedlings planted in 15 hectares of fields and planted the set number of seedlings in every field.

One day Pak Chun Sik of long experience in tobacco farming looked round the tobacco fields of youth sub-workteam and felt satisfied. Li Yong Sil and other team members were noting down something, counting the number of seedlings planted in each ridge.

According to them, though they planted the set number of plants per *pyong*, they could not ensure the set number per hectare in order to lead water into fields and so they were going to make up for the shortage by finding idle land.

He thought that the young people saw things with a new eye and asked them how they could count so many plants.

Team member Kim Yo Suk answered:

"We can and must. The fatherly leader taught how many seedlings should be planted in each *pyong* and counts the number of seedlings to be planted in all tobacco fields in the country. So we should count even a single seedling. Our loyalty to the leader should be perfectly pure and we should meet the requirements of the Juche methods of farming to every word."

They did every farm work with clean conscience. They applied fertilizers scientifically and they charged themselves with the weeding of each field and responsibly carried out the work according to plans. Not satisfied with it, they vyingly weeded the fields, even during lulls in their work.

Tobacco plants grew taller than they were in July and each plant had many leaves.

The tobacco crop was unprecedentedly excellent. The harvest season came. They harvested 7 tons per hectare and sent all their harvest



Botanical properties of tobacco are observed closely

to the great leader as their gift of loyalty.

This was the expression of noble feeling of those young people who grew up under the tender care of the Party which has led them along the road of loyalty.

All young people of the new generation, like them, are full of perfectly pure and intense loyalty and burning zeal to be faithful forever to the great leader and fight vigorously following the glorious Party.

More brilliant victory and glory are in store for our revolution which has such dependable and proud successors.

Pak Jong Ho

Korea-Jordan Friendship Association Inaugurated

On March 20, the Korea-Jordan Friendship Association was inaugurated in Pyongyang.

Mun Byong Rok was elected chairman of the association and its vice-chairman, general secretary and its committee members were elected.

The meeting adopted the statutes of the association.

A letter to His Majesty Hussein I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, was also adopted.

His Autograph Letters

Toward evening, one day in mid-December 1970, a car was running for Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, from Kaechon at a full speed. There were two men gripped by solemn feelings in the car. They were looking out of the window without a word. They were functionaries of the Kaechon Poultry Plant going to the Party Central Committee with the autograph letters of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The letters carried a moving story.

That day the great leader visited the Kaechon Poultry Plant and guided its work. He first asked how eggs were produced and supplied.

A few newly-built hen houses were empty.

Having received a report thereof from the functionaries, the respected and beloved leader looked round laying hen houses, and then asked where the new hen houses were and wanted to see them.

The functionaries were, at a loss what to do.

The hen houses were on the slope of a mountain and there was no proper road as yet. Worse still, it was warm and the sunny slope was slushy.

A functionary said to the respected and beloved leader that it was difficult to go there because there was no path. However, the great leader walked ahead of them towards the slippery and muddy slope, saying with a hearty smile that he would readily go the muddy road to provide more eggs to the workers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...the development of a large-scale poultry industry is an honourable task for supplying eggs and chickens to our people who lived in poverty in the past, and it is very useful work for bringing up our little ones, successors to our revolution, healthy and strong."

The respected and beloved leader always regards it as the most honourable task for supplying the people with eggs and chickens and a useful work for the rising generation. Once he said to the workers in poultry and stock farming that he felt it regrettable that he failed to enable the people to eat enough eggs and meat till he was 50 years old. From that time on our poultry industry made signal progress and all our people could eat enough eggs.

With the regret of that day, the great leader looked well after the work of this poultry plant.

The new extensive hen houses were empty, which should be alive with hens.

With a cloud on his face the respected and beloved leader walked up and down the house without a word for a while.

Stung by conscience, the functionaries could not raise their heads. They could meet the demand of the population about the plant only with eggs produced by their plant and so paid little attention to the new hen houses.

If they had thought even a little of the fatherly affection of the great leader who wanted to make the people eat more eggs they would not have left the hen houses empty.

The respected and beloved leader asked in detail how they kept the hen houses, said to the functionaries and his suite that mass-production of eggs was needed not for himself or the manager but for the workers and took necessary measures for it.

He, however, did not feel easy about it and told the functionaries to go to the Party Central Committee with his autograph letters to have the knotty problems settled.

His aide brought paper. The great leader took it and wrote to a leading functionary of the Party Central Committee concerned.

In his letter he said that he learned the knotty problems of the Kaechon Poultry

Plant from its functionaries and wrote the letter, and that next day the addressee should call together the leading functionaries and Party secretaries of ministries and factories and enterprises concerned and discuss the question of helping the plant on a nationwide scale with them and make sure that everything required by the plant's functionaries was supplied. And then he mentioned the names of ministries, central organs and factories and enterprises concerned, pointed out equipments and materials to be supplied to the plant, their number and amount and the time limit of their supply, and wrote down his august name and the date.

The functionaries there and suite were moved to tears by the noble qualities of the respected and beloved leader who regarded all work for the people, big or small, as the greatest and loftiest one and did all he could for them like this.

After sealing the letter he thought awhile and asked the functionaries how many galvanized iron plates were needed for installation of the coops. Replied, he drew a paper towards himself and wrote another letter to the Party secretary of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, asking the latter to see that his works should produce and supply immediately as many galvanized iron plates as needed by the plant.

That day he handed two letters to the functionaries of the plant and got them a car so that they could go straight to the Party Central Committee, before he left the plant.

This was how towards evening two functionaries of the Kaechon Poultry Plant left for Pyongyang with his autograph letters.

Late that day, when they arrived at the Party Central Committee, officials concerned were impatiently waiting for them at the entrance.

From the officials of the Party Central Committee the functionaries of the poultry

plant knew that his guidance and concern for their plant that day did not stay only at writing letters.

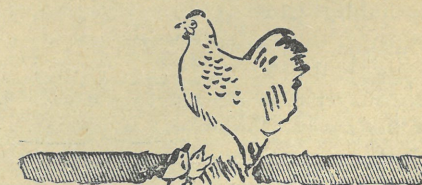
After spending all day on on-the-spot guidance in the cold of December, at his lodging he called a functionary of the Party Central Committee on the phone for the work of the poultry plant. He spoke to him about the fact of that day in the poultry plant and said that he had omitted the machine-tools in his letters and so the functionary should secure them too, and told him to come out to the entrance to the Party Central Committee and wait for them, because they might not know well where to go.

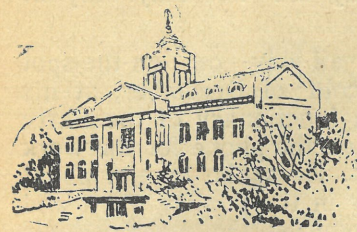
Shortly after the new hen houses of the plant were modernly equipped and began to mass-produce eggs.

The Kaechon Poultry Plant is smaller than large poultry plants at different places in our country. But he regarded the work of this plant as work for the people, devoted much time to the work to supply more eggs to the colliers of the Kaechon district and even wrote letters himself, though he had many places to go and urgent and important affairs to handle.

The story of letters personally written by the great leader for the work of the Kaechon Poultry Plant with his loftiest love for the people clearly shows the history of our poultry industry rapidly developing on the basis of modern technique.

Mun Hae Chan





(ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION)

Party Founding Museum (4)

Establishing People's Government

One day in January 1946 Pyongyang's working masses held a demonstration, demanding the establishment of a unified democratic government.

At a place of honour in the museum's room No. 5 is preserved a photograph of the great leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung making a passionate speech to encourage these workers.

At that time the great leader personally guided the work of founding working people's organizations, because rallying broad masses in the fold of the Party and the revolution is decisive to the

destiny of the Party and the victory of the revolution.

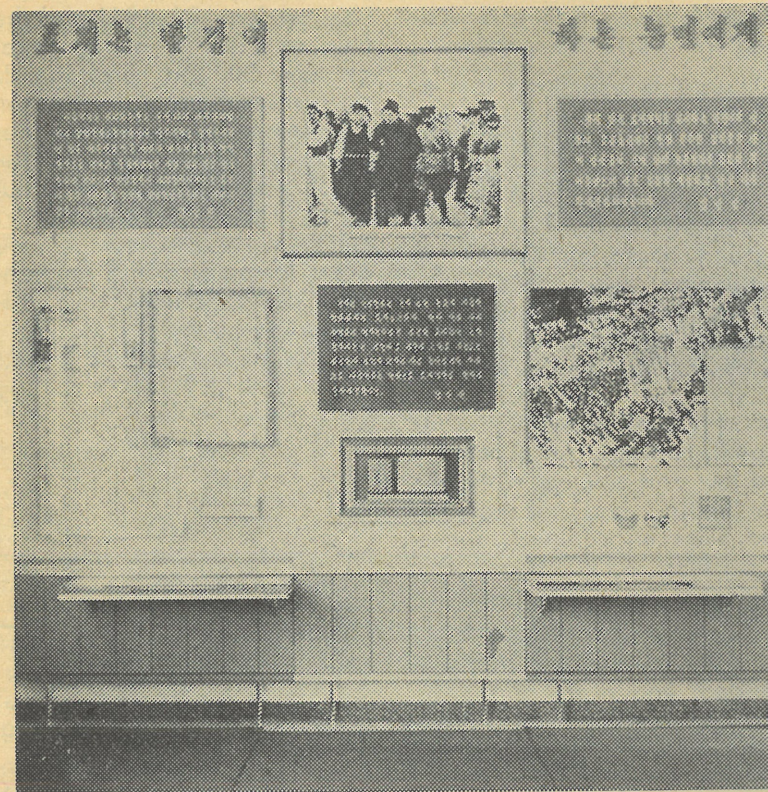
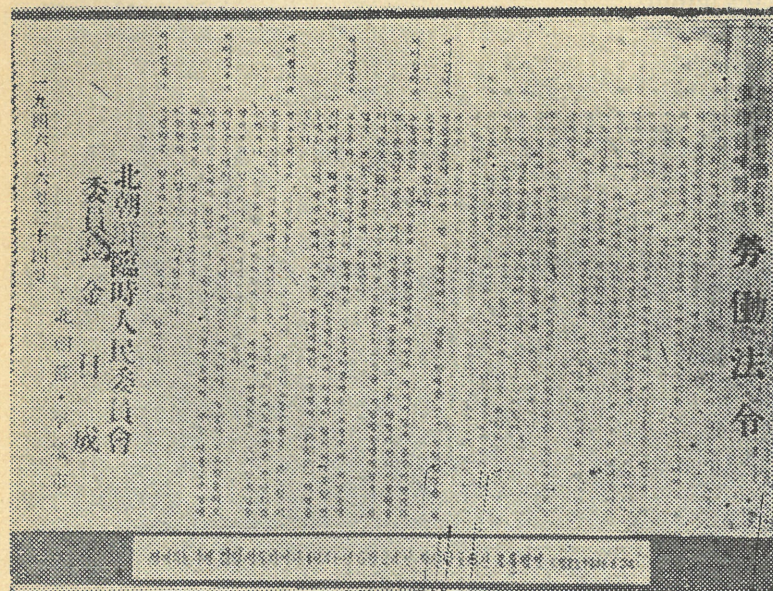
Having looked at the materials on the Trade Unions, the Peasants' Union, the Democratic Youth League and the Democratic Women's Union founded under his guidance and on the strengthening of the Party's leadership over these working people's organizations, we stopped for a while before the materials on the First Enlarged Session of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Political Committee (people's power organ).

The January 26, 1946 issue of *Chongno* carried the gist of the great leader's congratulatory address at the session, under the headline "All Sections of People Included. A Milestone in Establishing People's Power. Be a Political Committee to Meet the People's Demands!"

With the object of organizing a central power organ in north Korea the great leader improved and strengthened the composition and organizing structure of local people's committees of all levels and visited different localities and gave detailed guidance to their work. He had ten administrative bureaus established as a provisional step.

On this basis, on February

The Labour Law instituted and promulgated on June 24, 1946 by the great leader



Historical materials of the agrarian reform which was led to success by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

8, 1946 he called a consultative meeting of representatives of north Korea's democratic political parties, social organizations, administrative bureaus and people's committees. The museum keeps materials and documents relating to the consultative meeting.

The meeting set up the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea (PPCNK) as a central power organ in north Korea. It elected the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, Chairman of the PPCNK.

About this power, which carried forward the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary str-

uggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Provisional People's Committee of North Korea performed the functions of the people's democratic dictatorship; it was a people's power that relied on a democratic national united front embracing the broad anti-Japanese, anti-feudal democratic forces based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class."

With a deep feeling of reverence we saw materials on the efforts of the great leader who admirably solved the question of power, the basic question in the revolution, and thus made our people proud masters of an in-

dependent political power and provided them with a powerful weapon to build a new life.

We looked round materials on the building of regular revolutionary armed forces and the training of Korean cadres and went to room No. 6 where materials on the democratic reforms are displayed.

There we were touched particularly by one of the certificates of land ownership issued to the peasants under the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's care.

After the establishment of the PPCNK the agrarian reform was carried out first and these certificates were given to 720,000 peasant households.

Korean peasants had had no land of their own and been harshly exploited and oppressed over generations. Their centuries-old desire was to own land and till it to their hearts' content. Their desire came true through the agrarian reform.

They shed tears of joy, feeling the earth.

On the principle that **"Only the tiller has the right to land"** the great leader saw to it that the land formerly owned by the Japanese imperialists and their stooges—pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation—and the land of landlords who owned more than five hectares and all other lands, not tilled by their owners but leased out, were confiscated without compensation and distributed free to the landless and land-poor peasants.

The agrarian reform was completed successfully in only 20 days or so.

The guide told us many stories concerning the materials.

Among others, she explained that at that time the rural committees formed by hired hands and poor peasants took charge of the reform with the active help of the working class and that the Party membership grew by nearly 10,000 during the reform.

Room No. 6 has abundant historical materials on those days full of impressive events, which include the text of the great leader's speech delivered at the Pyongyang mass rally on August 10, 1946.

His speech began with breaking another glad news of tremendous significance in our people's life: The PPCNK promulgated the law on the nationalization of all the factories, mines, power plants, railway transport, communications, banks, trade and cultural establishments, etc., which had been owned by the Ja-

panese imperialists and Korean traitors to the nation.

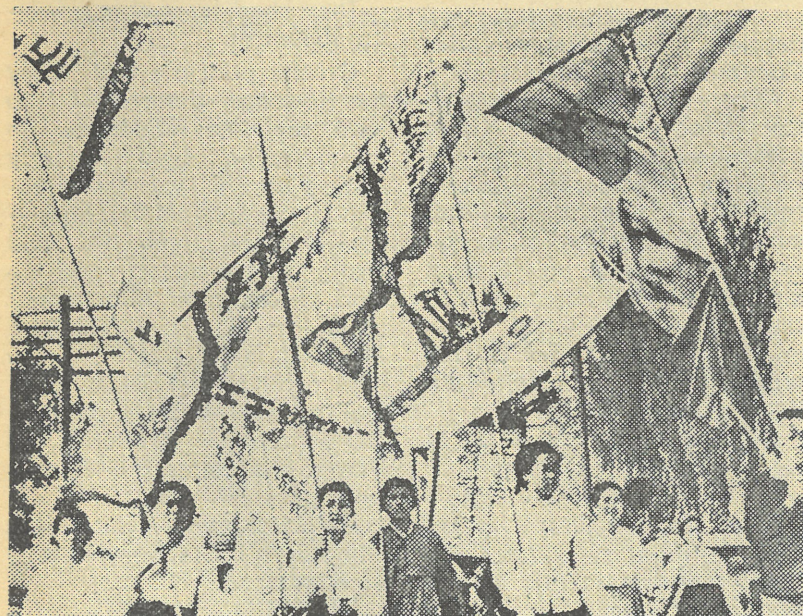
The guide explained that as a result of the nationalization of major industries under this law, all the sources of social misery had been basically removed in the industrial spheres and important means of production were utilized for the country's prosperity and progress and the promotion of the welfare of the working masses. She added that the property of non-comprador capitalists was protected by the law and small and middle merchants and manufacturers were encouraged to carry on their activities.

Besides those of ownership relations, other reforms aimed to fully ensure democratic freedom and rights were carried out. On the display were materials and pamphlets on the enforcement of the Labour

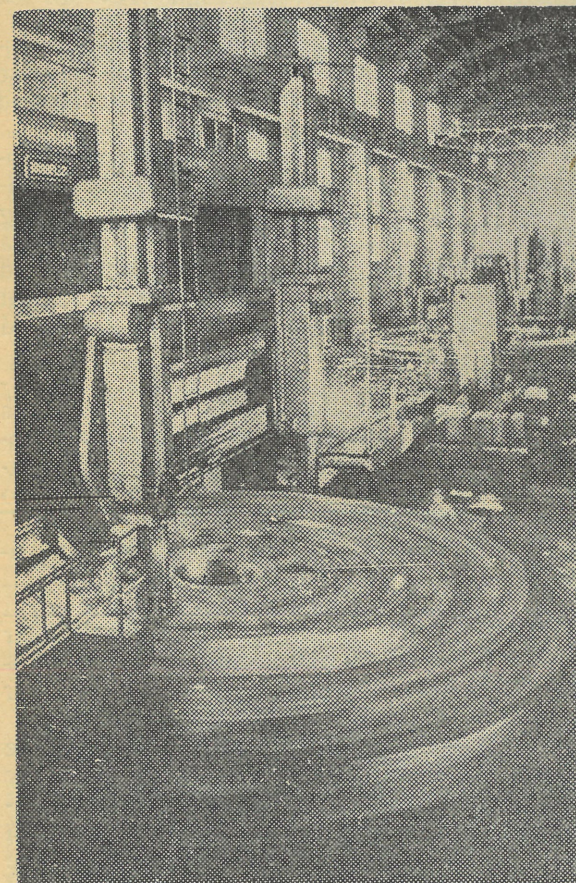
Law on June 24, 1946 and the Law on Equality of the Sexes on July 30, and propaganda slogans and press reports on a series of measures for democratizing the judicature, procuration, education, culture, etc., and people's letters of thanks addressed to the great leader for the enforcement of the democratic reforms.

Through our visit to rooms No. 5 and 6 we understood more deeply that the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was successfully carried out in a brief time in the northern half of our Republic and thus the people's democratic system was firmly established and a powerful revolutionary base of democracy was built under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Kim Sun Ryong



Women demonstrating in support of the Law on Equality of the Sexes



The 8-metre turning lathe made with our own technique and efforts

The Ryongsong Machine Plant on the east coast of our country is widely known as a "mother factory" massproducing large-sized machines.

All visitors to this factory pause before a 8-metre turning lathe in the machine processing shop No. 1 and see the letters "machine on which the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot teaching on August 28, 1960" and a shining model of the "Order in Honour of the 20th Birthday of the Republic" on its big supports.

Now the turning lathe, more than 20 years old, plays a big role as ever in processing big machines, showing the indomitable fighting spirit of the workers of the factory boundlessly faithful to the great leader.

FROM 8-METRE TURNING LATHE

Its appearance marked a milestone in the development of our engineering industry.

After the December 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee which aroused the whole country and the entire people to great Chollima upsurge, the workers of our country, in hearty response to the Party's appeal for thinking and acting boldly, were making steady leap and innovation in all branches of the national economy, smashing the mystification of technique.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The engineering industry is the core of heavy industry and is the basis for the development of all branches of the national economy and for technical progress."

At that time steel and machines, machine tools in particular, were badly needed everywhere in our country for carrying through the Party's basic line of economic construction, a line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture.

Though the equipment was poor and the processing capacity was very weak, the workers of the Ryongsong Machine Plant were manufacturing machines for the Kim Chaek and Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, upholding the Party's slogan "Iron and mach-

ing capacity to make a 7-8-metre turning lathe. In fact, they badly needed a 7-8-metre turning lathe, but no one boldly thought of manufacturing it by themselves, only hoping to turn to the state for it.

The manager said to the great leader closely observing the operation of the 3-metre turning lathe that it was very accurate and highly efficient.

The great leader, full of confidence, proposed to the operators to make boldly a 7-8-metre turning lathe by themselves. Saying that at the Chuul Flax Mill he had seen a new machine tool made by itself with an old lathe and that making machines was not mysterious, he stressed that one must be bold to make revolution.

At the Chuul Flax Mill he saw a good example for the production of machine tools and planned to develop a "let-one-machine-tool-make-machine-tools movement" throughout the country, and came to the plant to start the movement.

To prove themselves worthy of deep political trust put in them by the great leader, with the boldness and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance implanted by him in their minds, the workers of Ryongsong manufactured a 8-metre turning lathe in a little over five months through their heroic struggle.

Highly praising them for their success the great leader sent them his congratulatory message and gifts and gave them an honourable task of producing a 3,000-ton press in 1960. In this way, the 8-metre turning lathe made at the bold initiative of the great leader begot a 3,000-ton press. And the lathe and press produced 4,000 hp high-pressure gas compressor, 12,000 kva thermal turbine and 6,000-ton press one after another.

Now at the machine-processing shop No. 1 of this plant, you can see a 18-metre turning lathe reminding you of a five-storeyed apartment house, 16-metre, 20-metre and other large lathes, and 6-metre hobbing machine, 400-mm planing-boring machine and other large machine tools. And the new building of the shop is equipped with the large machines forming the comprehensive processing line with which to increase the processing capacity of ordered equipment 10 times.

The workers of this plant decided to produce a new large-sized high-pressure gas compressor as a present of loyalty to the Sixth Party Congress and are working hard to put their decision into effect.

The gas compressor they are now making is as large as a factory and will be a heart of the fertilizer factory; and it is now manufactured entirely by the efforts and technique of workers of this factory and with domestic materials.

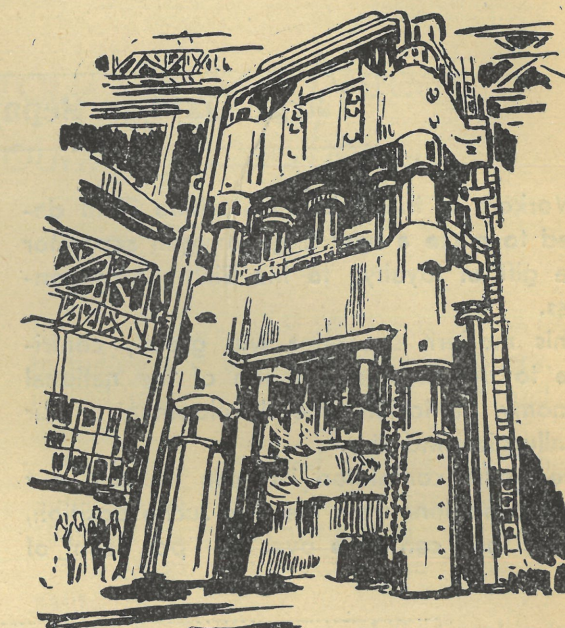
The boldness, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and the infinite fidelity to the great leader displayed when they made the 8-metre turning lathe and the 3,000-ton press have now become an unshakable creed of the workers of this plant.

Today this plant produces complete sets of equipment for metallurgical works including large furnaces, coking ovens and rolling mills and equipment for mines, power stations, and chemical and cement factories.

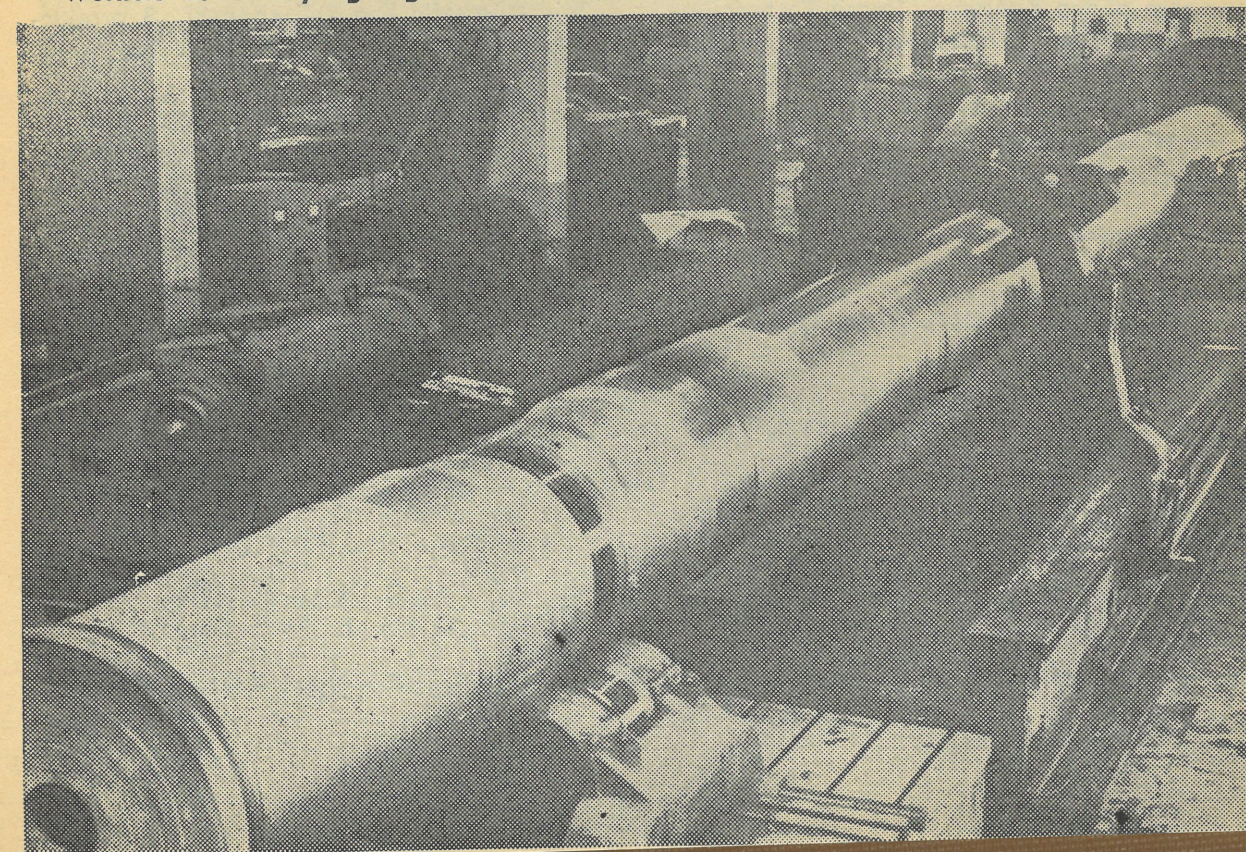
Our country, which had no proper machine factories before liberation, is now meeting 98 per cent of its needs for machines and equipment with its own products.

The proud road covered by the Ryongsong Machine Plant is an epitome of the development of our engineering industry which started from scratch and has made rapid progress under the sagacious guidance of the great leader.

O Man Shik



Workers of the Ryongsong Machine Plant step up production of ordered equipment



Large gear wheel is processed

inery are the king of industry."

On March 24, 1959, the great leader visited this plant again on the way back from his several days' on-the-spot guidance tour of North Hamgyong Province.

He first came to see the processing shop, where the big body of the exhaust fan of the furnace to be sent to the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works lay at the entrance.

The manager of the plant said to the great leader that the body was so big that they could not process it and they would like to get a 5-6-metre turning lathe from the state.

The 3-metre turning lathe was the only big machine the plant had at the time.

Studying the 3-metre turning lathe, the great leader thought awhile and asked if they could make a 7-8-metre turning lathe by themselves.

The manager could give no ready answer and the workers were serious.

The problem was its casting and process-

Creation and Innovation

Large Oxygen Separator in the Making

Workers of the Rakwon Machine Plant decided to make a new large oxygen separator as a gift of loyalty to the Sixth Party Congress.

This modern separator will greatly contribute to the Juche-orientation of the national economy, particularly the development of our metallurgical industry.

Designers completed its plan to suit our actual conditions from the firm Juche position, so that they can save over 30 per cent of

nonferrous metals planned and make it far ahead of schedule.

The workers and technicians there are now giving full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and working hard for its early completion.

They are making this equipment, highly automated in all systems and large like a factory, with their own efforts and techniques. This is another demonstration of the might of our Juche industry.

Automatic Pencil-Processing Line Formed

The workers and three-revolution team members of the Kanggye Pencil Factory determined to form an automatic pencil-processing line in honour of the historic Sixth Party Congress and are working for it.

The technical group of the factory completed its complicated design in a short time and be-

gan to form it after technical consultation.

This automatic line will connect 8 production processes and sharply shorten the pencil-processing time.

It will raise the actual extraction rate of pencils, increase the production of the factory 4-5 times and save much manpower.

Ko Chun Son Wins International Marathon Race

Ko Chun Son, runner of our country, won the first place in the 6th Essonne International Marathon Race which took place in Massy, France, in March.

He covered the distance in 2 hours 10 minutes and 52 seconds, improving his record set last year by 2 minutes and 28 seconds.

He broke the tape 1 minute and 30 seconds ahead of a West German runner-up.

The race was attended by over 2,000 excellent runners from 30 countries including our country, China, West Germany, Ethiopia and Holand.



A Factory Meets Needs of County Population

A three-storied county grocery stands in the high street of the seat of Hamju County, South Hamgyong Province.

It is always crowded with customers.

Tasty and nutritious foodstuffs supplied to the population through scores of shops including the grocery are all products of a foodstuff factory in the county.

The Hamju Foodstuff Factory with a production area of over 2,000 square metres

turns out more than 100 kinds of foodstuffs including soy, bean paste, confectionery, processed meat, vegetables and fruit and soft drinks.

Its output increased 8 times and the assortment of its products some 6.2 times in 1979, as compared with 1969.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

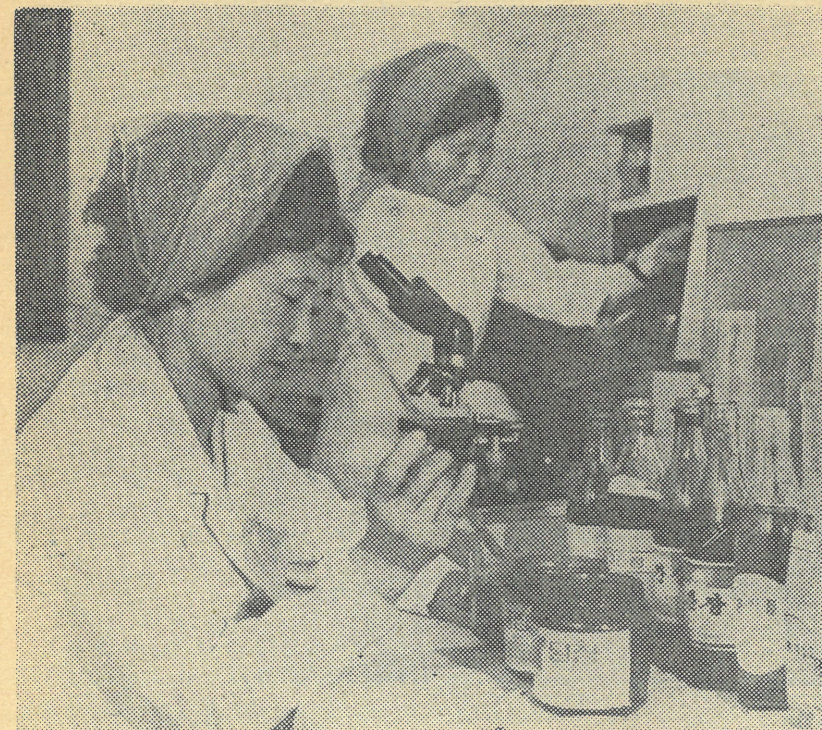
"The basic purpose of the local-industry factories in our counties is to produce consumer goods mainly by processing local raw materials."

The factory uses as its raw materials wild vegetables, fruits and other mountain resources abundant in the county and sideline products of cooperative farmers. It has its own raw material bases of 200-odd hectares which yield plenty of maize and other grains, vegetables and red pepper, garlic, onion and other seasoning crops.

With the rapid growth of cooperative farms' output of grain, fruits, animal products and vegetable the factory got more raw materials from them and normalized its production at a high level.

It boosted its production

At an assaying laboratory



every year, relying on inexhaustible local raw materials, and steadily improved its technical equipment.

Technicians numbering over 40 and workers, pooling their creative wisdom, comprehensively mechanized or semi-automated production processes gradually through a vigorous technical innovation drive.

All production processes of confectionery workteam are assembly-lined from feeding raw materials to packing and its operations are controlled by a few workers in the control room.

The factory applied in time the achievements of food engineering and modern technical means and completely mechanized the production of seasoned soy and bean paste, oil, canned and bottled vegetables and fish.

The factory strives to improve the quality of processed foodstuffs and increase their

variety.

In order to translate into reality the lofty intention of the fatherly leader who always spares no pains to provide rich diet to our people factory functionaries go among the consumers to hear their opinions on their products and grasp their demand promptly and strive to make all products the best ones.

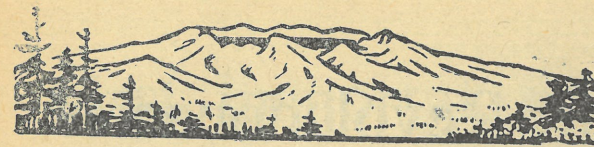
Last year more than 20 kinds of the factory's products were highly appreciated at the central local-industrial goods exhibition.

Today the factory fully meets the needs of the county population with its products and supplies its goods to other places. Some kinds of its goods are exported to foreign countries.

Its workers and technicians are working hard to fulfil their yearly plan assignments, which are 26 per cent higher than those for last year, before the Sixth Party Congress.



Nutritious aquatic products are processed in large quantities



A GREAT MAN

At a Railway Depot

Going to Chagang Province on the Pyongyang-Manpo train, one passes through a station called Kaego. One July day in 1954, a year after the armistice, the great leader General Kim Il Sung, on a guidance tour of the province, spent the night at a village near this station.

Early next morning, a railway official who accompanied the General came to take him to the station. But the General was not at his lodging and the people told the official that he had started out towards the station early in the morning. So he hurried to the station. But he did not find him there, either. A station employee told him that the General had gone out to the yard a while ago. He looked all round the narrow yard, but in vain. It was strange. Where could he have gone? There was no house near the station except a railway workers' hostel under the cliff across the lines. The General could not be in that small house with only one room and kitchen! Surely he must have gone back to the village. Next moment, it occurred to him that it was possible the General was there, so he retraced his steps to the hostel.

When he went down the rugged path to the hostel, he heard people talking in the kitchen. He called the master.

"Who is it?" came a sonorous voice from the inside. It was the General's voice. The official opened the kitchen door.

"What's the matter?" asked the General. He was sitting in the doorway between room and kitchen, looking up at him.

"I wanted to know if you were here...."

"Have you been looking for me?"

"Yes."

"Why, were you worried that I would go without you? Don't stand there, do come in."

"Thank you." The railway official went into the kitchen, his back bent to get through the low door.

"Grandmother here has given me to eat," the General said with a smile.

He held a bowl of millet in one hand and a spoon in the other. Soup and sidedishes stood on the cooking fireplace, and savoury smell of bean paste emanated from a pan beside the fire.

"Look. Here is even meat boiled in soy," the General pointed to a dish above the fireplace.

The dish was full of the appetizing meat boiled in soy.

"I discovered this railway workers' hostel. They are living well here. If I were a railway man, I would be quite satisfied with the fare served here. Grandmother really cooks well."

She was embarrassed by the General's praise.

"By the way, how many loco engineers have we got in the whole country?"

The railway official gave him the number of engineers and assistant engineers.

After calculating something for a while, the General said:

"The reason for my question is, I want to work out if we could supply them all with rice. Look here."

Indicating the bowl in his hand, he went on:

"In wartime we always thought the boiled millet very adequate, but now, in peacetime, it seems rough.... Others will probably feel the same as I do, won't they? So, in my opinion, engineers doing hard work should get rice, even if the other people have to wait a little longer. When we get back to Pyongyang, put the matter forward, and I will approve it."

"Yes, sir."

Just at this moment, a familiar voice calling the master was heard again outside. It was his adjutant's.

"He seems to be looking for me, too...."

The General got up, laughing.

Paragon of Genuine Revolutionaries

Comrade Kim Chol Ju is a paragon of genuine revolutionaries, who exhibited fully the resourcefulness and bravery of Korean youth during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He was clever from childhood and grew up to be a resourceful, brave revolutionary under the revolutionary influence of his parents, especially under the direct guidance and education of his elder brother, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He joined the Saenal (New Day) Juvenile Union, the first children's revolutionary organization in Korea, on December 15, 1926 and acquitted himself well of such difficult tasks as delivery of message, reconnaissance and carriage of weapons while printing and distributing its newspaper and carrying on art performance.

Already in 1929 he became a member of the Young Communist League and devoted himself to the work to carry out the line and policy set forth by the great leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung once said to him:

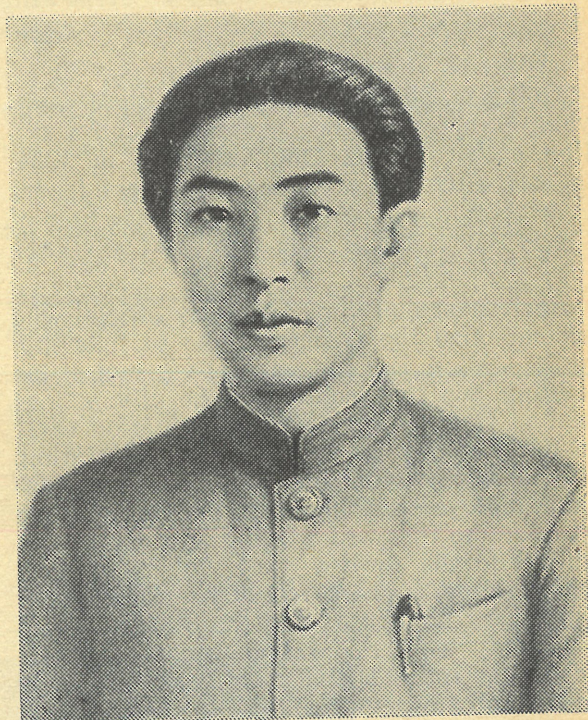
"...The work of the Young Communist League is that of rearing the direct reserves of the armed ranks and is of decisive importance in expanding the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

"In order to build up and expand the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army, the main force of the armed struggle, it is most important to admit best youth into the YCL to rear them into the reserves of the guerrilla army. You must remember that the work of the YCL is so important."

His teaching became a guide to the work and life of Comrade Kim Chol Ju.

While working as secretary of the YCL district committee, Comrade Kim Chol Ju strove to expand and strengthen the district YCL organization and its subordinate organizations.

He was a bold, eloquent and seasoned political worker and went into among young



Comrade Kim Chol Ju, an indomitable revolutionary fighter

people all the time to explain in plain terms to them the national liberation struggle carried on by the Korean people. He said:

"If we are to break the chains of restraint and free ourselves from exploitation and oppression, we must, first of all, overthrow Japanese imperialism and take back the country. To win national independence we must have a right goal of struggle and all unite and fight. Such right goal and programme of struggle are the line and policy for the Korean revolution decided upon at the Kalun and Mingyuegou Meetings.

"Therefore, we Korean youth should know well the line and policy and, upholding them,

First Immortal Revolutionary Hymn "Star of Korea"

The first revolutionary hymn dedicated to respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung by young Korean fighters and members of revolutionary organizations during the early period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle—the second half of the 1920s—has been unearthed recently and sung widely by our working people. It is the "Star of Korea."

It is of great significance that the hymn written and spread at the dawn of our revolution has come to life again today, over half a century later, when our people's loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the guiding star and great sun of the nation, is intense as never before.

Now singing this immortal hymn, our people are eager to know how this song was written.

* * *

The Korean people had long looked for a guiding star which would save them, for a distinguished revolutionary leader who would liberate them from all manner of national and class oppression and tribulations and guide

them to the bright future.

It was especially vital to the Korean people and revolutionaries to have a great revolutionary leader.

It was just because they had not their genuine leader that the 5,000-year-long national history was trampled under the jackboots of the Japanese imperialists and the country, though blessed with rich resources and resourceful people, long remained backward and then came under foreign yoke. As it had not its outstanding leader, its centre of unity, the Korean revolution lost its way and lacked its unity, and Korea turned into a dark land.

At this juncture, respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared as the great revolutionary leader. It was really a great happy event to the nation, which meant the appearance of a bright morning star in the dark night sky.

He set out on the road of revolution in his early age. He formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union at Huadian in 1926 and declared the new start of the Korean revolution under the banner of independence, and moved the

turn out as one man in the struggle to free our people and ourselves."

From him the youth learned the truth of the revolution and confirmed their resolution to fight.

In this way, he united many youth into the organization and trained them into fine revolutionaries, thereby preparing the dependable reserves of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and laying a firm mass basis.

He kept to principle in the relations with his comrades while dearly loving them.

He showed his remarkable ability and skill in carrying out the anti-Japanese united front line mapped out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, moving people to admiration.

Comrade Kim Chol Ju joined the Communist Party. Later he conducted energetic activities at a district committee of the Anti-imperialist League on a special mission and led many Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units over to the side of the revolution.

While continuously working energetically to enlist the broad masses in the anti-Japanese struggle and to form a united front with the anti-Japanese units, he participated in many battles to destroy the Japanese imperialist aggressors, displaying unrivalled bravery and protean tact.

On June 14, 1935, he died a hero's death in a battle against Japs to our regret.

His brilliant revolutionary exploits and lofty revolutionary spirit will live forever in the memory of people.

Really, respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung was the morning star and sun of

"Let's hold Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem and be true to him!"—this was their oath in their struggle and the revolutionary

Because they had the great leader and those young fighters boundlessly faithful to him our people could have that immortal revolutionary hymn which reflected their burning desire to respect and follow him to the end already in the early days of his revolutionary activities.

Singing this immortal revolutionary song
aloud, our people will be loyal forever to the
great leader and the glorious Party as the
young fighters were in the past.

Li Gang Hui



ESSAY

ON CHANGDAEJAE HILL

It was sunset that the whole city was shining with red glow.

I walked up Changdaejae Hill past the park, where fountains were playing, in front of the Mansudae Art Theatre and stopped in spite of myself.

A few boys who looked like senior middle school pupils were drawing the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace which towered high on Changdaejae Hill, boasting of its gorgeous appearance. It was shining in the red glow of sunset. They seemed to be working on pictures quite a long time and were giving finishing touches to them, twinkling their eyes.

Their pictures gave me a strong shock.

In them I found something I could not overlook.

It was part of the Sungin Hall, an old curved-roofed building supported by red columns, standing among big willows beside the grand palace.

Theirs were a poor picture. But it was clear that they were going to say something through it.

Soon I caught what they meant to say from their conversation.

"The Sungin Hall was used for memorial service to the dead kings in the bygone days, wasn't it?"

"Yes, it was. It was the largest building around here in those days, I hear."

"Really?"

"Yes, indeed. But now it looks dwarfish like that!"

"Just so. It is nothing to our palace."

The antique-eaved hall, as they said, was

built several hundred years ago to implant people's minds with blind and servile submission to the royal authority.

For hundreds of years it stood imposingly overawing the poor and honest people about here. But now it is nothing but a witness to history in a sense and the boys gave it a small space and drew it at a corner of their paper at that. Why, then, did they give even such a space to the old building which has nothing to do with the theme of their paintings? They must be members of the palace's painting group and wanted to stress the grandeur of the palace which they love to call "our palace."

The historic remains of the bygone age standing at the foot of Changdaejae Hill in Pyongyang as it was, boasting of the architecture of our talented and resourceful ancestors and its classic beauty, and the tall palace on the hill overlooking the old building. From the striking contrast of the two buildings in their paintings, I could see clearly what they meant to say.

It was sure that they wanted to emphasize the greatest honour, pride and happiness of living under the loving care of respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung who provides them, the successors to the revolution, first with the best things in the world.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our children and students are growing happily in the best conditions our country can afford and are studying to their hearts' content."

Their paintings jogged my memories of many stories about the boundless love of the fatherly leader who spares nothing to enable our new generation to study to their hearts'

content and grow up happily in the best conditions.

The palace which the boys were drawing with all their heart has many such stories.

The designing of the palace started in 1956.

At the time, shortly after the war, the country's economic situation was very difficult and we had much to do.

Though, the respected and beloved leader said that a palace should be built for students and children and designated Changdaejae Hill, the most beautiful place commanding a fine view of Pyongyang, as the lot for the palace.

According to his instruction, designers planned the palace boldly. But the total floor space of the palace they designed was only 8,200 square metres. The great leader saw their blueprint and said that a bigger and better palace should be built for the rising generation and instructed to plan a palace with a total floor space of 50,000 square metres.

Later he continued to pay deep attention to the building of the palace and came to the construction site one day when its building went ahead on a full scale.

That day he, reported by a functionary that they were going to cover part of the floor with marble and parquets and plaster walls, said:

"You should not do that but coat the floors and walls of the entrance and halls with marble. We must not spare good marble but use it for children....We must not stint anything for the rising generation!"

On September 30, 1963, when the palace's founding was celebrated, he visited it and meaningfully said to functionaries:

"...A building with a total floor space of 50,000 square metres is a very big one. Though, we should grudge nothing.... In our childhood we were humiliated and badly off. But we must rear our children well!..."

And the fatherly leader said that he had received a delegate from a capitalist country

and spoke:

"...The delegate too said that the name of palace was very good.... On that occasion I said that children are 'emperor' in our country.... In our country children are the king."

Under the deep concern of the respected and beloved leader the palace became an afterschool educational centre with a theatre, a gymnasium, an observatory and over 200 study rooms and group activity rooms where more than 10,000 students and children can carry on their group activities every day to fully develop their talents in the fields they like—science, technology, arts and sports.

Our students and children, born in our grateful socialist land, are growing up happily full of hope and they are provided with such fine palaces even the king would envy. Indeed, they are a blessed new generation.

There are gorgeous students and children's palaces at many places including Pyongyang from Popyong on the northern border river, the Amnok-gang River, to Kaesong near the Demarcation Line and children's halls and Juvenile Corps camps at different places. All our younger generation are studying to their hearts' content, envying nothing in the world, at bright schools and kindergartens.

Indeed, this is the happiness enjoyed only by our rising generation who live in our prospering socialist land, under our grateful socialist system established by the fatherly leader.

The future of our new generation is as bright as the students and children's palace in sunset glow in the boys' pictures.

While I was lost in this thought the boys finished painting and lowered and folded up easels.

I went down Changdaejae Hill with them, hearing the merry laughters and singing of students and children coming from the palace theatre.

Li Yong Sik

Kumgangsan Opera Troupe

June 6 this year is the 25th birthday of the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe (Korean Central Art Troupe in Japan at its inception), a central art troupe under Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), which has made a great contribution to the fatherland and the people by carrying on energetic Juche-based art activity in Japan, upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary literary and art thought.

It was founded in 1955 when Chongryon, a dignified organization of overseas citizens of our Republic, was formed. Its foundation was a significant event in the development of Chongryon and the life of Korean artistes in Japan.

From that time the Korean artistes in Japan, as proud artistes of our Republic, could bring into bloom the Juche art of their socialist fatherland through their true art activity and give full scope to their patriotic devotion and artistic talents in their honourable activity to contribute to the patriotic work of Chongryon.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Even under the difficult circumstances where the enemies commit subversive and sabotaging activities at every step, Chongryon has done quite much in the struggle to carry out its sacred patriotic tasks it assumed before the fatherland and the nation and performed precious exploits which will shine for ever in the history of the glorious struggle of our nation for the independence and sovereignty of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people."

Chongryon owes its great successes in the last period also to the patriotic devotion and creative activeness of the artistes of the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe.

The artistes of the opera troupe have constantly striven for last 25 years to become dependable artistes of the socialist fatherland infinitely loyal to the respected and beloved leader.

Without the slightest vacillation even in the difficult and complex circumstances of capitalist society they have ceaselessly con-

ducted their activities everywhere the Koreans live—from Tokyo to Hokkaido in the north and Kyushu and Okinawa in the south, with intense loyalty to rally the 700,000 Korean nationals in Japan around the great leader and encourage them to implement the patriotic tasks of Chongryon.

They created many works including the music and dance epics "Under the Rays of the Fatherland" (People's Prize laureate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) and "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea—Our Glorious Fatherland" and the revolutionary opera "Song of Kumgang-san Mountain", and vigorously encouraged the Koreans in Japan to devotedly work for the respected and beloved leader and the socialist fatherland and made a great contribution to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Japan.

They also visited many times their dear socialist fatherland and gave colourful performances amid the warm acclamation of home people.

They also give proper guidance and help to Koreans in Japan in their art group activities.

For its great successes, our Republic honoured it with "Kim Il Sung Order" and awarded many artistes the titles of People's Artiste and People's Actor and of Merited Artiste and Merited Actor and orders and medals.

All its achievements represent a brilliant victory of the Juche-based literary and art thought of the respected and beloved leader and a precious fruition of his wise leadership and fatherly concern.

The fatherly leader has always showed deep concern for the work and life of Korean artistes in Japan. He gave them highly important teachings on their activity many times and cared to provide them with all necessary conditions for their activity, sending even national instruments, musical notes and stage costumes.

On April 12, 1974 he saw the performance of the home-visiting Korean artistes and highly praised their performance as a perfect and flawless one fully showing the fide-

lity to the fatherland and leader.

Taking into account the fact that the ideological and aesthetic demands of Koreans in Japan were high and Korean artistes in Japan were fully capable of staging a revolutionary opera, he looked to it that they learned the revolutionary opera "Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" in the fatherland.

In August 1974 he made sure that the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe was formed with the Korean Central Art Troupe in Japan as its matrix.

With its formation and its active performance of the revolutionary opera "Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" among Koreans in Japan and Japanese people, the literary and art work of Chongryon made noted progress and our revolutionary and popular art won its fame even abroad.

For two years since its first performance of the opera in September 1974 on the occasion of the 26th birthday of the Republic, it gave 358 performances to over 6,550,000 people and it appeared on the screen of over 40 local TVs of Japan including Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo 12th Channel. This alone is enough to show how briskly it conducts its activity.

The artistes of the opera troupe performed at a high artistic level the revolutionary opera, a song of high praise to our socialist

system, inspiring the Koreans in Japan with great national pride and happiness of living under the sagacious guidance of the great leader and winning the high praise of the Japanese people and other foreigners.

Now the troupe, provided with all necessary creative groups such as creation, vocal music, dance, orchestra and stage decor groups, is energetically carrying on creating activity and giving performance as a comprehensive art company giving the performance of the revolutionary opera "Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" and various art works. It has its rehearsal hall in Musasino, Tokyo, where it vigorously conducts creative activity and it steadily extends the scope of its activity centring around Tokyo.

On the occasion of the 25th birthday of the opera troupe, its artistes proudly look back upon their achievements and are full of a firm resolution to educate the Koreans in Japan in infinite loyalty to the great leader and ardent love for their socialist fatherland and energetically encourage them to the sacred struggle for the country's independent reunification and to the fulfilment of the patriotic tasks of Chongryon through their more vigorous activity.

They will, as ever, discharge their honourable mission with flying colours.

Han Yong Gi

A scene from the revolutionary opera "Song of Kumgang-san Mountain"



Profound Love for Man

— Story about a Medical Group That Cured a Patient Covered All Over with Second and Third Degree Burns —

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"What is most important for medical workers is unbounded fidelity to the Party and the people and profound love for man and infinite devotion to the patients."

The Pyongchon District People's Hospital in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, cured a patient whose whole body had second and third degree burns in a little over one month without a skin graft operation.

This is an experience which overcame the limitation of the hitherto orthodox medical theory that has considered skin-grafting as the only cure for burns and opened a new horizon in clinical practice.

This Is How They Started

One night, when the street lamps of the capital were glimmering, a young man was carried to the hospital. He was Yu Won Jae. He had serious burns by an accident.

He was in a very critical condition.

He had third degree burns at many places of his body and even his ear holes, eyelids and the inside of the mouth were burnt. He could not drink a drop of water and had no place for injection in his body.

As much as 1.2 litres of humors came out of his body an hour, threatening his life every moment.

Doctors had a consultation.

Surgical chief Kim Gwang Sin was at a loss what to do. He had a career of 15 years as a surgeon but had never seen such a critical burn case.

What was the way to save the case? A tense silence prevailed in the room. Suddenly the door opened and several workers came in. They were those who had carried the case to the hospital. They entreated in unison, "Doctors, we must save him at any cost. He is a youth of fiery zeal. Please say whatever you want to ask of us. We'll give anything for him!"

Feeling guilty, the surgical chief said with a determination, "He will be all right. Let's treat him with confidence...."

They decided to carry out skin-grafting at once and each had his assignment.

This news instantly spread over the hospital and doctors, nurses and workers thronged into the operating room to give their blood and flesh.

But the surgical chief's face was clouding with anxiety. The burns were going to fester. It meant that pyogens and pseudomonas aeruginosa started to infect the burns, which was the most dangerous for the case. It was clear that if they failed to take any measures blood poisoning would take place in a few days and then there would be no help for the case.

That moment doctor Mun Byong Ju in charge of the case came in hastily with a sheet of paper in his hand. The paper contained the result of a bacteriological analysis of the burn-oiled areas in the first-stage treatment. It said that the areas were still clean of pyogens and pseudomonas aeruginosa and issued less humors than the areas plastered with other medicines.

Looking at it, the surgical chief cried, "This is it! This is what we're after!"

Now they found a new way to cure the case without skin-grafting operation.

Warm Hearts

They went to many libraries and research institutes to find a way to make the burn oil more antibiotic and collected a great amount of data in a matter of a few days.

When the whole hospital was looking for a powerful antibiotic substance the surgical chief and the doctor in charge treated the patient, spending three nights without sleep.

But the question was that the patient tossed about in a trance, burn-oiled gauze came off his body and the naked burns were hurt. The doctor in his charge attended on him all night with nurses, dressing the naked burns. Seeing it, the nurse in charge, Kim Hyang Wol, said, "Doctor, what about holding up his arms?" "Well," he mumbled. "It's an idea...but, how can you hold out with it? It's not a few hours' work."

He came to the patient room again at 5 at dawn after a consultation with other doctors. He stopped short at the threshold of the room. There he saw the nurse holding up the

arms and legs of the patient together with a girl worker So Jong Ae who came to wait on the patient from his factory.

"Hyang Wol!" he exclaimed feeling a lump in his throat. He was deeply moved by the laudable conduct of the girls holding the heavy limbs all the night. Of course, the hospital had modern instruments for the purpose. But they wanted to mitigate the patient's pain even a little and voluntarily did so.

This altruistic devotion enabled the surgical chief to find an antibiotic substance and the chief dispenser Li Jong Sil to make a new good medicine for pain-killing and curing burn faces. The doctor in charge thought out a new cure for epithelization of burn faces.

All this helped to prevent septico-intoxication and complication which had usually occurred to burn patients and had been fatal to their lives. He came to himself 8 days after the new medicine was applied to his burns, and was cured in 30-odd days although people had thought that it would take him several months.

This experience of curing burns is of great clinical significance. Its advantages were already demonstrated by clinical practices. Even an old man of over 60 with second and third degree burns covering 65 per cent of his body was successfully cured in a little over one month.

Our people are healthy and youthful and the country prospers daily thanks to such medical workers who are firmly armed with the great Juche idea calling for valuing man most and making everything serve for him.

Li Chang Ik

Training National Cadres—Prerequisite to Building Sovereign and Independent State

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to build a sovereign and independent state, a country must have its own cadres who serve their people, their nation. Cadres decide everything. It cannot achieve prosperity and progress unless it trains its own cadres."

Training national cadres is prerequisite to building a sovereign and independent state.

Without national cadres it is impossible to govern the state by one's own efforts, build an independent economy, develop science and technology, literature and art, and carry out defence building for self-guard.

Unless the countries which have been liberated from imperialist yoke and started building a new independent and creative life have their own cadres capable of properly organizing, mobilizing and leading their peoples whose political consciousness and zeal are high, they can neither steadily advance the revolution nor achieve successes in building a new society.

Training national cadres rapidly, therefore, is the key to success in the struggle for building a new society and vital to the independent development of a country and the future of a nation.

This is why the non-aligned and other new-emerging countries pay primary attention to the training of national cadres, make large state investments in it preferentially and take a number of progressive measures.

Especially, many countries are striving to establish bases and a well-regulated system

for training national cadres suitable to their actual conditions.

They set up various forms of short training courses, training centres and party schools to rapidly train personnel in the fields of politics, economy, culture and military affairs and establish and run specialized schools and universities and other higher educational institutes.

In order to eliminate the effects of colonialism in education and train by themselves new national cadres faithful to their revolution and people and devoting themselves to national prosperity, they take a number of measures to improve the content of education in a revolutionary way and newly establish subjects and supplement and perfect them so that they can cultivate students in the spirit of national independence and give them practical knowledge.

It is a very good thing that they exchange their experiences and technical personnel with each other, and jointly operate scientific and technical cooperative organizations, research institutions and information exchange centres to sincerely help and teach each other.

All these are the most effective ways to overcome all manner of obstacles and difficulties by their own efforts and train large numbers of national cadres rapidly.

We are confident that the non-aligned and other new-emerging countries striving to build a new society under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence will achieve greater successes in training national cadres.



The gorgeous Changgwangwon Health Centre, a grand monumental creation, newly built on the Potong River

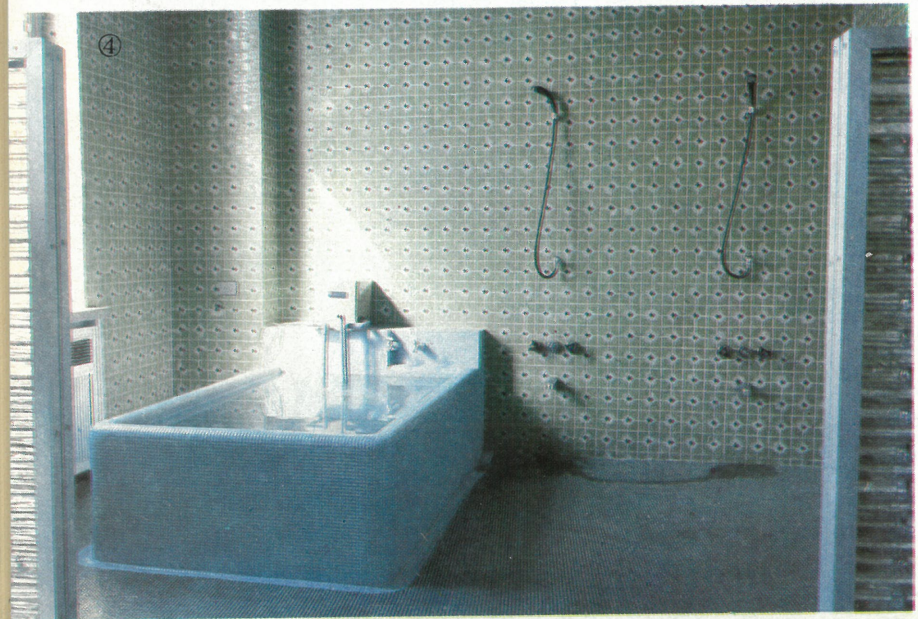
Changgwangwon Health Centre

The round hall of the bath with various fountains



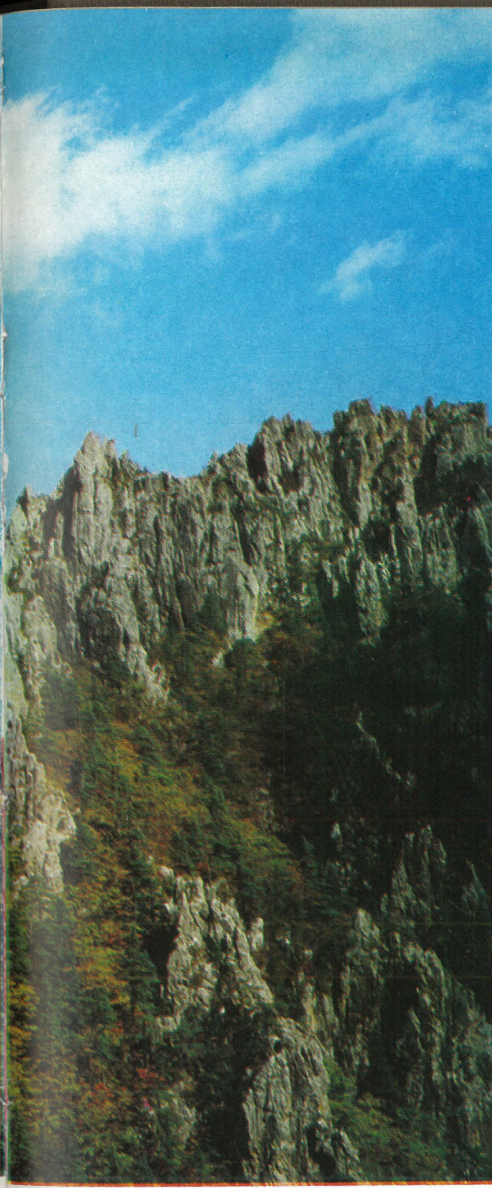


- ① Part of the exercise room in the bath
- ② Part of the mass bath
- ③ Part of the beauty salon
- ④ Part of the family bath
- ⑤ Part of the 2,000-odd seating swimming pool



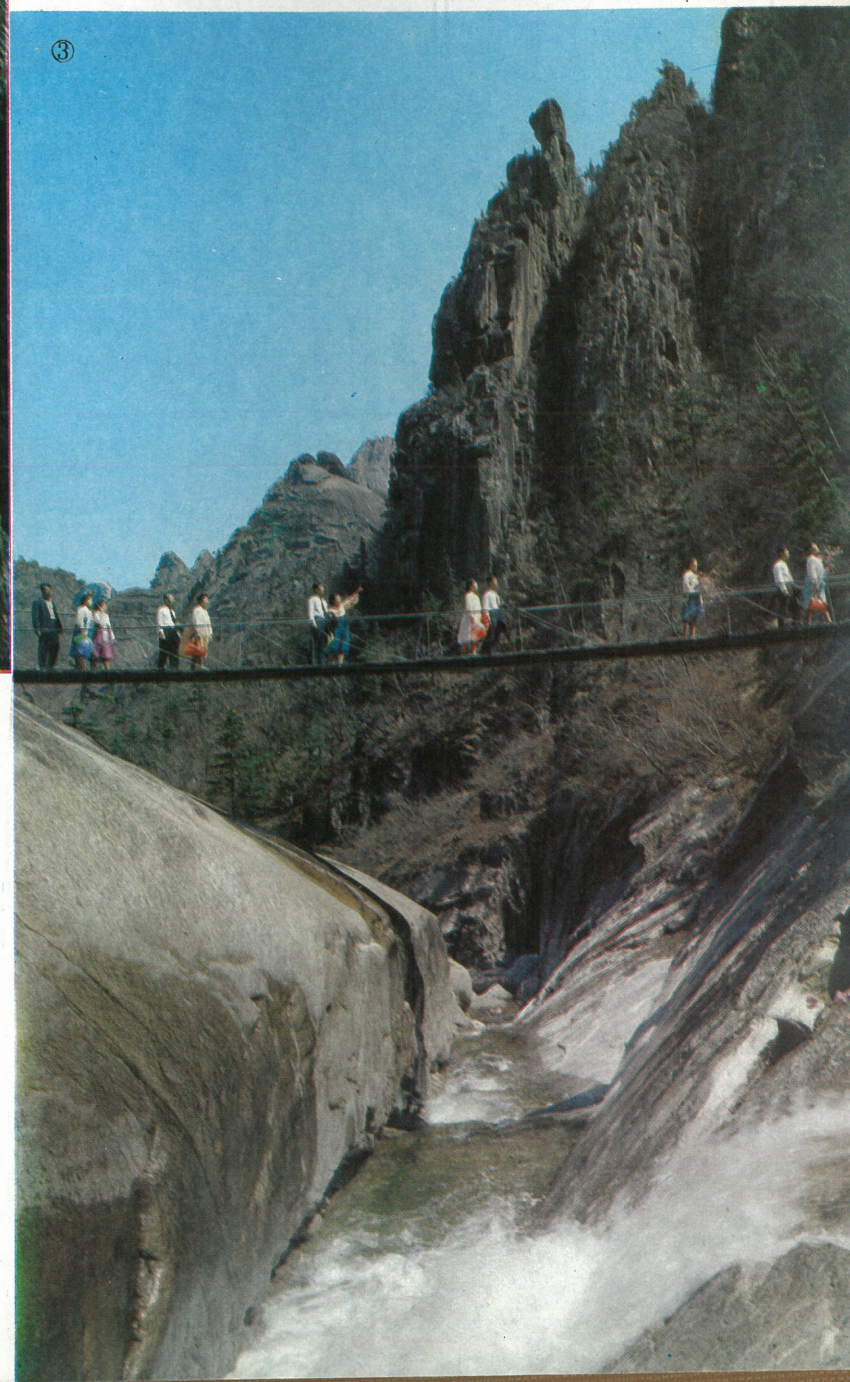
Mt. Kumgang-san

Korea, a land of morning calm.
The morning sun rises over Hae-kumgang



- ① The three-fairy rock Samsonam on which, a legend says, three fairies once descended to enjoy scenic beauty and turned into stones
- ② The Chipson Peak of Mt. Kumgang-san is famous for its ruggedness and perpendicularity
- ③ The way to the basin called Kuryongyon

Manmulsang of sheer cliffs and fantastically shaped rocks



President KIM IL SUNG's Theses on Education

J. Suret Canale
Professor and Co-Chairman of France-
Korea Friendship Association

(Continued from our previous issue)

Needless to say, education is designed to free the people from ignorance and make them learned. Herein lies its genuine cultural content. But what kind of knowledge is touched upon and for whom to serve?

In capitalist or feudal society education for the sons and daughters of the ruling class is known in general as the one for disseminating "pure" knowledge devoid of any practical purpose. But it is not so in reality. It is aimed at awakening a sense of "elite" in the minds of the children of the ruling class by convincing them of their belonging to the "top circles."

On the contrary, the "education for the people" which was introduced at the time when there arose economic necessity and which began to develop (until the end of the 19th century the ruling circles in most of the capitalist countries considered all sorts of education for the people to be very harmful) was "pragmatic" out-and-out and limited to imparting a minimum of knowledge essential for those handling manufacturing tools. Even today (manifested more seriously in some aspects) education including higher education, according to the theory advocated officially in our country, is that education should be confined to a "pragmatic" one through and through for turning the masses into "machines" serving capitalist companies.

Quite contrary to it, socialist education

whose principles are expounded in the theses calls for closely combining education with productive and social activities and imparting general, special and scientific know-how needed in more clearly understanding the reality on the basis of the latest science.

"Theoretical" and "practical" knowledge and cultural and scientific contents of education are inseparable from each other. They develop and become enriched in the process of mutual connection. Today one cannot become a good "technician" without acquiring profound, rich and diversified scientific knowledge nor can he become an "expert" without obtaining the latest techniques.

The theses of President Kim Il Sung consecrates the important development to the problem of educational methods.

In the capitalist countries like ours, a debate which has so far been held for centuries and will be held indefinitely is now on, that is, the debate between the supporters of the method of consistently and forcibly cramming knowledge without any critical examination (in general no one fancies himself to be an upholder of this method, but the reality eloquently speaks of it) and the supporters of "spontaneous" education—teachers do not come to the fore and students themselves make efforts to store up knowledge in a hit-or-miss manner.

Unlike these two "extremes", President Kim Il Sung correctly points out: "Heuristics give students an understanding of the con-

The Chinnu Pond

tent of what they are taught through their own positive thinking, and so greatly help to build up independence and creativeness." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VII, p. 363.)

Rational order and correct discipline are indispensable for the diffusion of knowledge. The necessity of acquiring, in a short period, an enormous mass of knowledge representing thousands of, tens of thousands of years of human experience is not adapted to so-called "spontaneity."

At the same time, teaching should rely on the initiative and interest of the students at maximum and substitute dialogue, discussion and debate for the "monologue" of "magisterial course".

In this point the association of theoretical education with practical (technical) education is of very considerable significance. It permits the students to connect their knowledge with their life and develop their comprehension along with all their aptitudes and potentialities.

In this sense, their participation in socio-political life and activities through social organisations including the organisation of the League of Socialist Working Youth plays a great role in the proper comprehension of social reality and national duty and ideological formation. In this area, too, People's Korea also has a long experience gained since the years of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle personally organised and led by President Kim Il Sung.

* * *

Worthy of developing apart in the methods mentioned above is a capital problem that socialist education should be a universal and continued process.

In the theses President Kim Il Sung outlines:

"Socialist education must become an all-round, continued process that educates all members of society throughout their lives

from the cradle to the grave." (Ibid., p. 370.)

In France, a "developed" capitalist country, education, to our regret, has not become a universal, continued process, despite of her rich educational traditions.

Professions on "democratisation" of education and "unique school" notwithstanding, there exist education for the rich and that for the poor. Only the children of well-to-do persons have the good fortune to receive higher education. Very small is the proportion of entrance of sons and daughters of workers and toiling peasants into the institutions of higher learning.

Mention is made much of the question of "continuous formation", but it is very difficult for the adults engaged in production to gain time for continuing their studies or consolidating what they have already learned through "recycle".

Even though there is any possibility of receiving such supplementary education—this is as scarce as hen's teeth—working hours, excessive labour intensity and much time needed for going to work and returning home make it impossible.

As I already pointed out, one of my deep impressions gained in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the development of pre-school education, creches and kindergartens. They not only free mothers of families from heavy burdens (this itself should not be neglected) but also render it possible to most successfully solve the question of developing the capacities and aptitudes of the pre-school children, the question whose decisive significance in their intellectual development is unanimously admitted by the specialists today. Pre-school education is now in force in all places where there are children, be it town or country. It is conducted by specialists with appropriate education, particularly art and music.

In Korea an adult educational system has been established. It enables the working people who had no access to education in the past to possess the knowledge comparable to

that of the younger generation.

Lastly, this arrangement and appropriate time permit all the people to continue their studies and acquire recycle: in Korea everyone studies and devotes his time to the complement and perfection of his knowledge.

* * *

Education in Korea's socialist educational system is universal and compulsory and free. All the expenses for education are borne by the state.

This corresponds to the reality.

In our country, too, in primary education and partially in secondary education principles of obligation and gratuitousness were proclaimed long ago.... But as is known to all, practice shows that it is still much removed from realising these principles in this sphere. The greater part of expenses and charges of the students are incumbent on each family. Giving complete secondary education and higher education to children is quite phenomenal in poor families, because they have no material means for its solution. This "compulsory" education limited to "short term course" compels the poor to make their children work in the simple manufacturing process with no qualification or give way to the unemployment.

* * *

Besides, a part of President Kim Il Sung's theses is dedicated to the function and role of educational institutions and teachers.

Korea's socialist education requires that teachers should exhibit a high sense of responsibility and takes exceptional consideration of their role. Needless to say, this fully accords with the important and decisive role to be played by the teachers in the education of the younger generation (of course, they should play a positive role but occasionally play a negative role).

President Kim Il Sung remarks:

"The qualifications of teachers decide the quality of education. To teach well, teachers must not only be steadfast politically and

ideologically but also have high scientific qualifications and the like. To teach one, you must know ten." (Ibid., p. 386.)

They should go into the reality and among the workers and study their revolutionary idea. Thus they should not be apart from the collective of the working people they belong to.

Speaking highly of their position and role, President Kim Il Sung says:

"In our society they are career revolutionaries who bring up the younger generation as heirs to the revolution and as Communists. The quality of the young people, heirs to the revolution and the future of the country, depends on how well teachers fulfil their honourable mission. Teachers are responsible to the Party and the revolution for the future of the country." (Ibid., pp. 385-86.)

* * *

The theses on education of President Kim Il Sung is applied to Socialist Korea, according to the principles of Juche.

It not only conforms to the specific realities of Korea but also contains a series of ideas and principles of universal significance going far beyond them.

It clarifies the profound moral and humanistic contents of socialist education, conceived to bring up an independent and creative man well prepared mentally, morally and physically and developed harmoniously.

It shows the major importance of the politico-ideological education, which was often ignored and even rejected in capitalist and some other countries.

It reflects the requirements of modern education to bring up a socialist man who is in equilibrium and complete.

In this respect it now arouses and will arouse profound interest of all people in the world who are interested in the revolutionary reform and change of society and in the educational problem.

(The End)

Along the Thousand-ri East Coastline (12)

Scenic Mt. Kumgang-san

Our country, a land of morning calm, abounds with scenic spots, and Mt. Kumgang-san is best of all. It is a pride of Korea and is famous throughout the world.

After a short trip from the beautiful Changjon Port on the east coast, I reached Onjong-ri, a starting point for exploration of the mountain. I looked up at the information map of the mountain a while.

The mountain in the north of the Taebaek Range stretching north and south along the east coastline spreads over two counties of Kangwon Province. It is 60 km north and south and 40 km east and west.

The mountain is magnificent and graceful and shows a great variety in scenic beauty. It is divided into three parts—Nae-kumgang, Oe-kumgang and Hae-kumgang.

From Onjong-ri I went first to Okryudong in Oe-kumgang.

Okryudong is always beautiful: blooming flowers in spring, verdure in summer and burning maples in autumn. Here is a limpid pond of 1,000-odd square metres. It is the biggest of all the pools in the mountain.

Further up Okryudong and there appear many waterfalls, big and small, and then the Kuryong Falls, one of the three big waterfalls in our country.

The plunging water was so giddy to see

that I felt as if swallowed up instantly by it. The water plunges down 70 metres on the perpendicular cliff over 100 metres high, and pounds fiercely the foaming water in the basin beneath, the Kuryongyon, 13 metres deep. The water falls like a white silk drapery hanging from the sky, throwing silvery sprays all around.

Here I saw a poem by an ancient poet engraved in big letters on the smooth rock.

There are pools filled with clear water beneath another sheer cliff above the waterfalls. The biggest eight of them are called "Sangpal Pools." The scenery is so beautiful with the clear water of the pools that a legend says that fairies once came down from the sky over rainbow to take a bath in the pools. The legend is well known in our country as the "Eight Fairies of Mt. Kumgang-san."

On the way to the Onjong Ridge I saw Manmulsang, one of the golden views of Mt. Kumgang-san, where peaks of sheer cliffs and fantastic rocks in forms of all things in the world present a peculiar spectacle.

Manpokdong in Nae-kumgang is the most beautiful of all mountain streams in Mt. Kumgang-san. Past it I climbed the Piro Peak, the highest peak of the mountain.

The 1,638-metre-high peak affords a fine view of not only the 12,000 peaks and all

valleys of the mountain but also the East Sea and everything else lying around it.

Hae-kumgang emulates Oe-kumgang and Nae-kumgang in scenic beauty, boasting of the immense sea, fantastically shaped rock columns rising above the sea water, hosts of pine-covered islets and lakes.

I went to Samil-po the next day, a lake not so big but beautiful on the lower Nam River about 12 km away from Onjong-ri.

A legend says once upon a time a king went there with a plan to spend a day for sightseeing but the scenery was so fascinating that he stayed three days. Hence the name of Samil-po (three-day lake).

The mountain is rife with wildlings; many species of animals and birds, and over 1,000 species of plants including wild *insam*, the famous elixir of life, and *Kumgangguksu* and *Kumgangchorong*, our endemic plants.

The mountain is beautifully attired with deciduous trees, and its look changes kaleidoscopically from season to season, from hour to hour, attracting visitors.

So, even celebrated men of letters and painters in the past and present extolled the inexpressible beauty of the mountain, saying, "Neither letters nor painting can be enough to describe well its beauty."

Its beauty is mentioned also in the "Avatamska Sutra" published in India over 3,000 years ago and many foreigners said, "I'll have nothing to regret if I die after seeing Mt. Kumgang-san of Korea even once," or "It's no use talking about beauty of nature before seeing Mt. Kumgang-san."

Spas in the mountain are another attraction.

Our people loved from ancient times this beautiful mountain in their lovely fatherland and, giving full play to their artistic talents and wisdom, created many cultural assets, poems and legends in its honour.

There are many masterpieces of the formative arts in the mountain; stately temples such as the Pyohun Temple and the Chongyang

Temple, the culminations of the Oriental wooden architecture, and stone pagodas and stone images of Buddha, which blend well with the natural surroundings to add to the beauty of the mountain.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country has been called a silk-embroidered land of three thousand *ri* from ancient times for its sublime mountains, limpid water and lovely scenery. The mountains and rivers of our land look attractive all over but, among them, Mt. Kumgang-san is a scenic spot whose landscape stands conspicuous."

He visited the mountain in September 1947, though busy guiding the building of a new country after liberation.

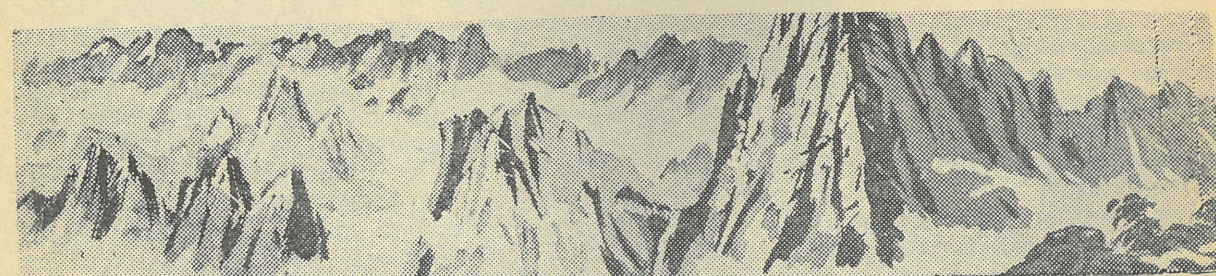
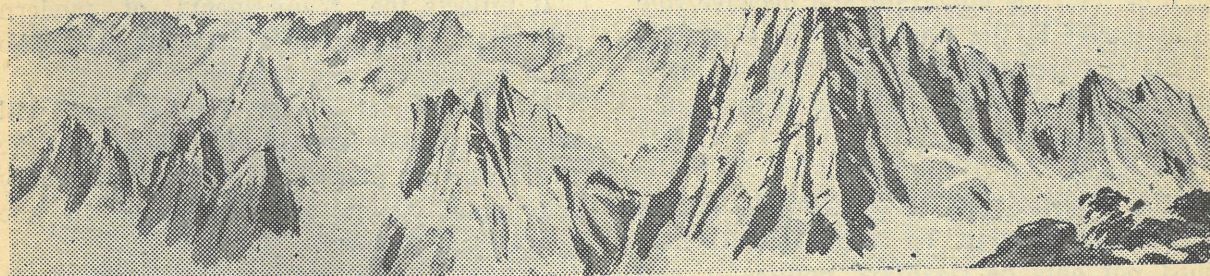
Talking with the staff of the Oe-kumgang Rest Home, he said that looking round the mountain he recalled the days when he had fought the Japanese imperialists to liberate the country and that he would tell his men about the beautiful Mt. Kumgang-san in the homeland in those days and now seeing the mountain after the country's liberation his heart was full of deep emotion.

After looking round the Kuryongyon, Manmulsang, Samil-po and Hae-kumgang he instructed to build rest home and camp at beautiful places and turn the whole mountain into a modern resort for our working people, and fixed the excursion course and selected the sites for lookouts.

The historic house at Onjong-ri at which he stopped that time is today preserved as the Kumgangsan Revolutionary Museum and a monument to his on-the-spot guidance has been erected there to commemorate his profound love for people forever.

Thanks to his wise guidance and deep care the mountain has turned today into a grand socialist recreation ground with all resting, sightseeing and service facilities.

There are the modern Kumgangsan Rest Home, hotels and cultural recreation facilities



Flower-patterned Horn-inlaid Chest

The flower-patterned horn-inlaid chest is one of the precious legacies of our ancestors showing the resourcefulness and talents of our people.

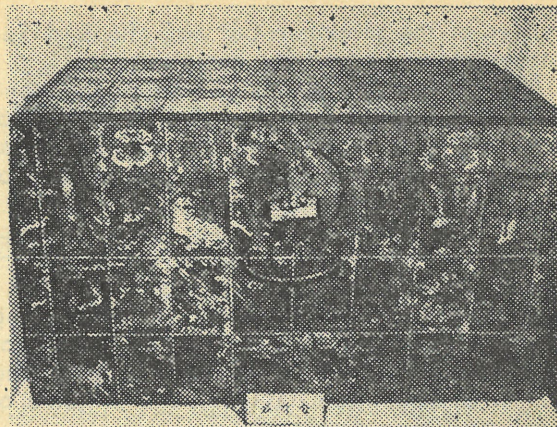
It is a work made during the Li dynasty (the last dynasty in our country which existed from 1392 to 1910), perhaps between the second half of the 17th century and the 18th century.

It measures 68 cm long, 38 cm wide and 39 cm high. Its surface is decorated with pictures and patterns and inlaid with thin pieces of ox horn. It has six faces inlaid lengthwise and crosswise with thin pieces of ox bone. The red-grounded faces, bordered with slender lines of ox bone, have over 140 pictures including those of the Ten Everlasting Ones (the sun, the clouds, the pine, the mountain, the water, the turtle, the crane, the deer, the herb of perennial youth and the bamboo) symbolic of the desire of the people at the time for happiness and longevity.

The pictures in red, blue, yellow and other deep colours are clearly seen through the transparent thin horn paper and appear to be quite soft.

They keep their lustre even today, after lapse of long time.

Letters meaning "wealth," "rank," "health" and "peace of mind" are inscribed between pictures at the



top.

There is a yellow-coloured padlock on the middle of the front of the chest.

For its refined horn and other workmanship and decoration, the chest is regarded as a typical horn work of those days.

During the Li dynasty our ancestors made scabbard, writing-brush case and others by the same method.

The chest is preserved at the Central History Museum of Korea.

in the mountain. Pavilions, resting houses and places, and fine facilities for sightseers are continuously built. Besides them, there are open-air cinema house, restaurants, spa bath-house, mountaineering and travelling goods and souvenir shops, etc. Taxi, bus, liners and pleasure and other boats are available to holidaymakers and sightseers.

Every year hundreds of thousands of working people, children and students come to the mountain from all parts of the country for holidaying or sightseeing. It also attracts a good many foreign tourists.

* * *

Travelling along the thousand-ri east coastline, we saw the looks of our country developing and prospering day after day under the wise guidance of the great leader—many factories demonstrating the grandeur of our Juche industry, renowned scenic places and thriving farm or fishing villages.

And here at Mt. Kumgang-san we conclude our itinerary which started at Unggi at our

northernmost tip.

South Korea is within a calling distance from Hae-kumgang. Mountain ranges run north and south as ever on one and the same land and the East Sea ceaselessly waves washing its shores as ever.

But the cursed Military Demarcation Line is preventing our people in the north and south from exchanging letters, let alone visiting each other.

Many foreigners come across continents and oceans to enjoy the beauty of Mt. Kumgang-san, but our fellow countrymen in the south can neither do so nor live a happy life with us.

The sworn enemy US imperialists who force unbearable misfortunes and tribulations upon our people by dividing our lovely land into two must get out of south Korea at once and Korea be reunified as early as possible.

Our east-coast trip down to Pusan in the south will be resumed when national split comes to an end and the people in the north and south hug one another in the square of reunification.

FILM

UNKNOWN HEROES⁹⁹

(Parts VI-X)

The Korean Film Studio produced parts VI-X, follow-up of parts I-V of the film "Unknown Heroes."

Parts I-V of the film showed how the US imperialists, having suffered crushing defeat after defeat in the Korean war, prepare for an adventurous "New Offensive" from the end of 1952, deliberately breaking up the armistice negotiations, in bid to attain their aggressive end of occupying the whole of Korea and how the heroes operate to foil the "offensive."

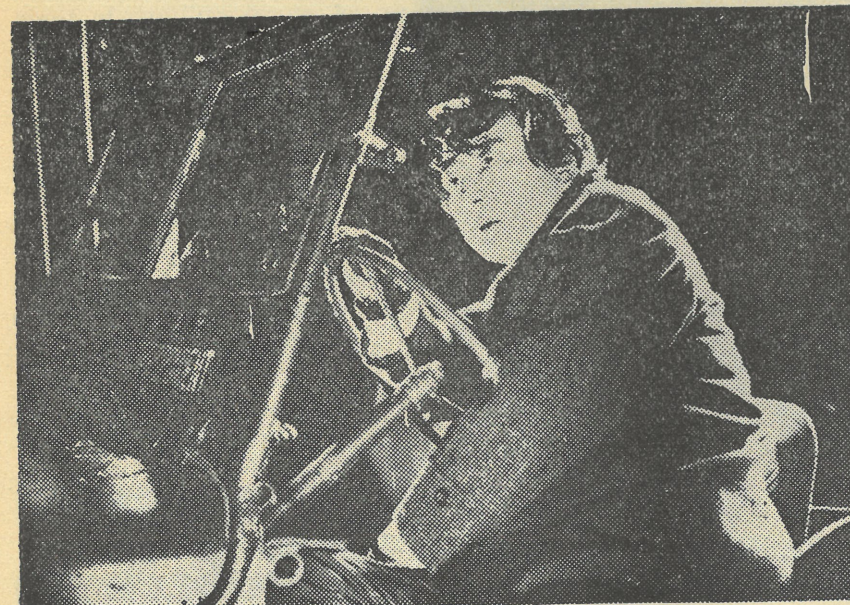
The full-scale "New Offensive" of US imperialism is preceded by a battle on the T-shape hill which is called an "exemplary battle". This battle is aimed to boost the morale of the south Korean puppets and its allies. The film "Unknown Heroes" (Parts VI-X) covers a period from the US waterloo in this battle to its total failure in the "New Offensive".

Parts VI-X are entitled: "Shooting Case at Midnight," "Fighting in Dead Silence," "Dangerous Showdown," "Mist Operation" and "Critical Situation".

Part VI "Shooting Case at Midnight"

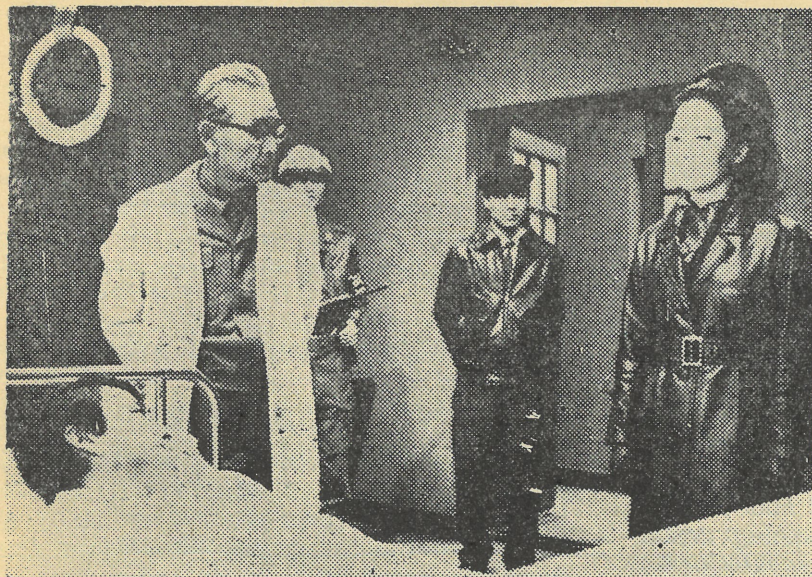
On January 25, 1953 the US-directed battle on the T-shape hill ends in a fiasco. On February 3 that year Van Fleet, Commander of the US 8th Army, gets the sack on charges of defeat in this battle. Washington presses Klous to thoroughly investigate into its cause. Pak Mu recalls that he confided the secret of the battle to Yu Rim to prove fellowship of "intimate friend".

Things turn unfavorably to Yu Rim.

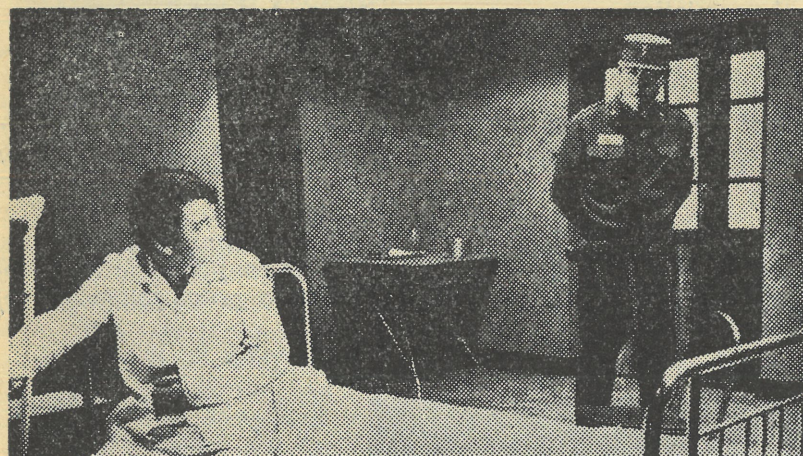


Yu Rim is fired at by Pak Mu

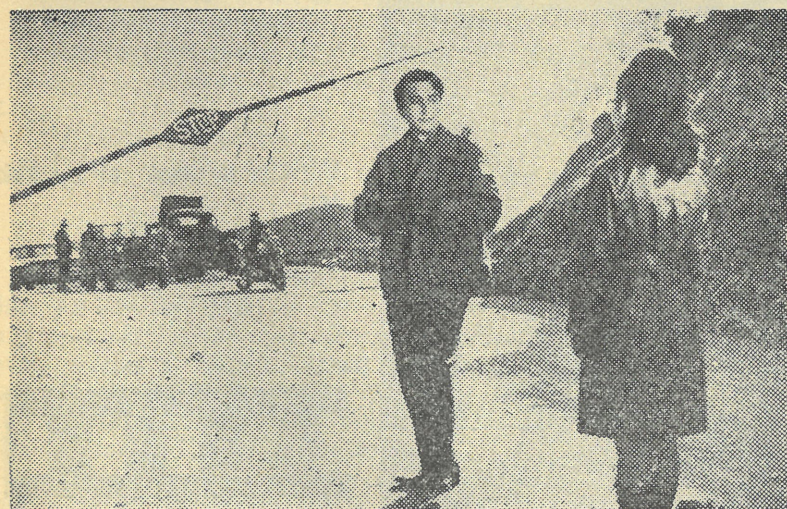




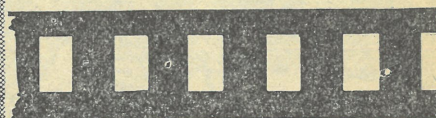
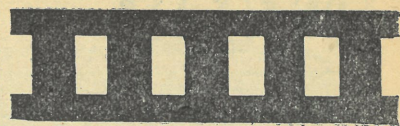
Sun Hui meets Yu Rim,
searching the hospital



Pak Mu comes to the hospital,
having failed in his attempt to kill Yu Rim



At a checkpoint Sun Hui informs Yu Rim that he is in danger



Then comes an instruction from the headquarters to Yu Rim to smell out the aims of the British delegate's visit to south Korea, and the details of the south Korean-British talks.

He buckles down to the implementation of this task.

The circumstances present great complexity: Pak Mu launches into a vicious attempt to kill Yu Rim for the preservation of his life; Klous regards the former as the leaker of secrets and gets his men to watch his every movement; and Sun Hui is active to muzzle Pak Mu. Part VI ends with Yu Rim falling senseless, hit by Pak Mu's bullets.

Part VII "Fighting in Dead Silence"

The hospital asks for a fabulous sum for operation charges of Yu Rim who fell into a critical condition.

Thanks to Sun Hui's brilliant activities, he is snatched from the jaws of death. He is called home by the headquarters. The moment a thousand emotions crowd upon his mind. But, while seeing a documentary film on the US imperialists' brutal bombing of his native town and people, a resolve is born in his mind, the resolve to remain behind the dangerous enemy lines to continue with his task.

Yu Rim never stops his activity even in the hospital. In order to prevent the reinforcement of satellite troops he writes a letter to O'Neill in Britain and sends it to him through Jeannett.

Meanwhile, the CIC shadowing continues.

Extremely irritated with the recovery of Yu Rim, Pak Mu turns up in the hospital.

Part VIII "Dangerous Showdown"

Pak Mu threateningly warns Yu Rim to leave Seoul, if life is precious to him, and adds: The term "homeland" is nothing but an abstract concept. So it is foolish enough to devote one's life to it. Yu Rim coolly challenges him: "I am always ready to dedicate my life to the homeland if necessary."

Just then conscientious British officer Louis appears in the scene, who is sent by the headquarters as Yu Rim's helper.

The scenes of the film change from Seoul to London and from London to Seoul again, which thrills audiences a great deal. CIC agents stubbornly tail after Jeannett to snatch the letter of Yu Rim to O'Neill. Yu Rim's resourceful helpers are also in action to prevent his letter from falling into their hands. Meanwhile, Yu Rim utilises tactfully the ever-growing discords and contradictions within the puppet military circles for his activity.

Through Sin Jae Son, he learns that O'Neill is to visit south Korea as head of a delegation. Now his plan has proved successful.

Yu Rim succeeds in winning over to his side Suk Yong, the owner of a tea house, who is the widow of an intellectual and who secretly loved radio operator Rim Hong Sik killed in action at the hands of the enemy.

Part IX "Mist Operation"

Immediately after Yu Rim was shot, Klous as a veteran detective judges from instinct that Pak Mu shot him.

He tries hard to get at the root of the case by means of approaching the wife of Pak Mu, while manipulating the internal conflicts of the south Korean puppet stooges in his favour.

Pak Mu increasingly bares his fangs and shows his claws to dispose of Yu Rim.

Upon learning that Yu Rim is to visit the frontline area as a journalist accompanying the O'Neill-led delegation, Pak Mu goes there ahead of him.

Mindful of Yu Rim's safety, Sun Hui gives notice beforehand. But he starts with composure for the frontline area only for the sake of the country, fearless of the danger of being shot. Here the audiences are deeply moved by the lofty spiritual world of a pair of lovers, the central masculine and feminine characters who are now closely united with each other as revolutionary comrades in the crucible of the struggle for the country.

Part X "Critical Situation"

Pak Mu's plot to make away with Yu Rim reaches its high-water mark.

In the frontline area Yu Rim is exposed to shooting twice engineered by Pak Mu. But each time he gets out of danger with the help of Sun Hui and other comrades. But tension



"Chilleggot" saves Yu Rim at the cost of his life

is running higher at every moment.

Under such a tense situation, he, producing facts to prove, discloses to the whole world the criminal machination of the US imperialists to bring the "New Offensive" to realisation and their nefarious moves to drive out satellite troops to the battlefields as the bullet-shields of their armed forces. Thus he makes a great contribution to victory in the war.

Failure in this offensive campaign compels the US imperialists to turn up at the ceasefire negotiations.

War correspondents leave for the venue where armistice talks are resumed. Yu Rim hardly gets in the train when CIC agents turn up all of a sudden to arrest him. It is because Pak Mu has fallen into the hands of Klous before disposing of him at the hands of Sin Jae Son.

Thus the main characters are faced with danger.

As seen above, parts VI-X of the film vivid-

ly depict the bold and selfless operations of the main characters to frustrate all despicable and heinous plots of the US imperialists to bring about success in their "New Offensive" at any cost by whipping together their allies that began to waver as a result of the failure in the battle on the T-shape hill.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Patriotism is not an abstract concept, but is a boundless love for the land, history and culture of one's country. It is manifested also in the attachment to one's native place and its people, affection for one's parents, wife and children. Patriotism lives in concrete forms and finds concrete expression in human feelings."

Parts VI-X of this film, along with its first five parts, show vividly and profoundly what is the noblest and beautiful patriotism, how to live and fight to keep it invariably and glorify it and what a great strength can the ardent patriotism display.

The central characters Yu Rim and Sun Hui embody this leitmotif of the film.

It is not because the leading characters have uncommon "disposition" as operatives in the enemy rear that they can display the burning revolutionary spirit and unyielding will without the slightest vacillation in any adversity.

They can display peerless heroism and revolutionary spirit to carry out their revolutionary tasks to the end, because they are well aware that there can be no life worthy of human being, youth, happiness and future without their homeland.

By showing such noble patriotism in striking contrast to "love for the country" advertised by the enemy, the film brings into bold relief genuinely noble and beautiful patriotism.

It demonstrates convincingly the truth of life, the truth of struggle that Juche-type revolutionary soldiers can perform heroic deeds which will shine forever in the history of the fatherland, since they are true patriots.

The film fully exposes the ideological weakness of the enemies and their internal contradictions.

With the backing of their masters, Sin Jae Son-led anti-"government" party and the Kim Chang Ryong-led party hatch plots against each other to defeat the opponent each with a lust for power. The US imperialists use the contradiction between them for placing their puppets under tighter control and

seek new stooges who will serve them faithfully and threaten those allies who are not willing to take part in the "New Offensive" with the reduction of their "aid" to them. O'Neill, member of the British House of Commons, attacks the government at the parliament in the daytime and attends a banquet given by the government at night, saying: "This is precisely politics." These negative characters vividly present the human relations of the billionaires and their servants who bite and play all tricks on, each other for their own interests under the plausible signboards of "democracy," "homeland," "alliance" and what not.

The film clearly shows that the ideological superiority of our people, who rallied closely around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, over the enemy was the main factor which enabled them to win the Fatherland Liberation War and defend world peace.

It is a detective film. It, however, gives an impressive and subtle depiction of the essential aspects of life and thus vividly shows the beautiful revolutionary spirit of the unknown heroes.

It also uses fitting words, meaningful and plain, in line with characteristics and thinking and feeling of the characters and delineates life truthfully and philosophically in diverse aspects.

In these parts of the film as in its first five parts, narratives play an important part in the description of the ideological and psychological world of the characters. They help the audience to understand the film and easily lead them into the dramatic world of the film.

A follow-up of this film is now in the making.

Yun Chang Ho

Yu Rim is taken to CIC





Modern History of Korea (6)

3. PREPARATIONS FOR ARMED STRUGGLE

Creation of the Korean Revolutionary Army and Its Activity

After the Kalun Meeting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung directed his effort to the organization of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It was in Guyushu on July 6, 1930 that the first unit of the Korean Revolutionary Army was formed with the core members of the YCL and the AIYL.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"We formed the Korean Revolutionary Army in July 1930 as the first step to prepare for the armed struggle. The KRA was the first Marxist-Leninist armed organization in our country. The members of the KRA went to many urban and rural areas and vigorously conducted their political and military activities among the workers, peasants, youth and students, preparing the formation of the guerrilla army."** (*On the Occasion of Founding the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army*, Eng. ed., p. 3.)

While constantly expanding the ranks of the KRA, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw that its members quickly improve their politico-ideological and military qualifications and accumulate practical experience in all respects.

He formed many small groups out of the KRA and sent them to various places.

In the summer of 1930 he dispatched small groups of the KRA deep into the homeland. In Pungsan one of them disposed of the wicked Japanese policeman who was harassing the Korean people and made a fervent address before the masses calling on them to join the anti-Japanese struggle before advancing to Riwon, Pukchong, Hongwon and other areas where it conducted its activity.* Another

group advanced as far as central Korea and was active in the regions of Chunchon and Taejon for several months. Everywhere they went, they conducted active political work and military operations, throwing the Japanese imperialist aggressors into confusion and exerting a great revolutionary influence upon the broad sections of the people.

* *Choson Ilbo* and *Tonga Ilbo*, the Korean newspapers published in Seoul in those days, covered the raid of the Paballi Police substation in Pungsan County by a group of the KRA and part of the activities of other groups in several issues. (Refer to August and September, 1930, issues of the above newspapers.)

While expanding its theatre of activity, the KRA energetically pushed ahead with the preparations for armed struggle.

In this, it was of primary importance to train a backbone force.

While recruiting the KRA with fine youths tempered and tested through mass struggles, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung took measures to train them to be Communists, able political and military commanders. He often organized a short course to rear the members of the KRA and the fine young people from various regions into the backbone of the revolutionary armed force by training them to be able commanding personnel with political and military qualifications. In the short courses problems of strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution, the methods of mass political work and the internal and external situations were dealt with and, at the same time, military training was conducted. Through such educational and training processes a pivotal force of armed struggle was fostered creditably.

What was next in importance in preparing for the armed struggle was that the small armed groups of the KRA should accumulate military experience, obtain arms and make other military preparations through vigorous military activity.

The KRA members solved the problem of arms by various means, taking them from the enemy and purchasing them through certain channels.

In the meantime, they intensified their military actions. In these actions the main stress was laid on the struggle to do away with the secret agents and stooges and the fightings with the Japanese imperialist aggressor army and reactionary police. In this course the KRA acquired military experience.*

* As regards the KRA's activity, *A Short History of the Korean Revolutionary Movement Abroad* published in south Korea immediately after liberation wrote:

"This army was made up of young fighters, among them Kim Song Ju (the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's original name—Quoter), Cha Gwang Su, Kim Hyok and Choe Hyo Il, and first went into action in the area around Yitong County, Jilin Province. Being an organization of young people, its activity was very daring.... The army continued to grow, extending its range of activity even to the interior of Korea, where it proved itself in the Hongwon and Tanchon actions, which caused a great stir in the north and west of Korea. Through its heroism and the different kinds of struggle it waged, the army made a great contribution to the revolutionary movement of the time." (Choe Hyong U, *A Short History of the Korean Revolutionary Movement Abroad*, Korean ed., Vol. 1, Tongbangmunhwa Publishing House, Seoul, 1945, p. 25.)

While conducting vigorous military operations, the KRA threw its energy into the laying of a mass foundation for armed struggle which posed as an important problem in preparation for that struggle.

Since the armed struggle had to be waged with the mountainous and rural areas as the bases, in laying its mass foundation it was most important to revolutionize the rural areas.

To this end, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw that revolutionary and mass organizations and schools were set up, that the peasant masses were educated through various publications and various other means. And he led the KRA members to take an active part in the work.

The formation of revolutionary and mass organizations in the rural areas according to social strata or on an all-embracing basis helped rally the broad sections of the peasantry organizationally, heighten their revolutionary consciousness quickly and rouse them to mass struggle. The Young Communist League, the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, the Peasants' Union, the Children's Pioneers and other revolutionary and mass organizations were thus formed and active in the rural areas.

Besides, schools were set up in different parts to train revolutionary core elements. Illustrative of them are the Chinmyong School in Kalun, the Samsong School in Wujiazi, and the Sangwang School in Guyushu. The KRA members were sent to teach these schools, where politico-ideological and general education and military training were properly combined. The youth who graduated from these schools were sent to different rural areas to conduct organizational and political work for the revolutionization of the rural areas.

Newspapers, magazines and other publications including *Bolshevik*, *Nongu* (Peasant Fellowship), *Reader for Peasants* were issued and circulated in the rural areas. The masses were also educated through vigorous art performance. The plays *The Mountain Shrine* and *The Landlord and the Farm Hand* written by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and other operas and plays were staged and many revolutionary songs were composed and popularized.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went round the rural areas without intermission to give guidance to the revolutionization of the rural areas. He guided the work of the revolutionary organizations on the spot, conducted the mass political education himself and devoted much energy to literary and artistic creations.

Active Preparations for Armed Struggle in the Areas along the Tuman-gang River. Implementation of the Revolutionary Organizational Line

With the progress of the preparations for armed struggle, there arose the important question as to where to establish the main base for it.

It was impossible to set up such base within the territory of Korea which was unfavorable for the armed struggle in many respects under the prevailing circumstances where the colonial ruling system of the Japanese imperialists was rigid and the reactionary armed forces were concentrated and in view of terrain features there. Nor was it possible to set it up far from Korea.

Taking all these conditions into account, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung decided on establishing the main base for the armed struggle in the wooded area along the Tuman-gang River in east Manchuria.

Bordering on the northern boundary of Korea, the area was fit for armed struggle because it had so far remained a far weaker link in the counterrevolutionary ruling machine than in the homeland. Another advantage was that with a mountain range connecting it with Korea, it was easy to extend the flame of the armed struggle to the homeland. Over 80 per cent of the inhabitants there were Koreans and their number amounted to nearly 400,000. Most of them were those who had emigrated there, unable to endure the tyranny of Japanese imperialism in the homeland. They had high anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit. Covered with dense forest, the area was very favorable for armed struggle.

After the Kalun Meeting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent the KRA members and political workers there to lay the revolutionary foundation. In 1931 he moved his theatre of activity there.

In order to establish a solid mass revolutionary base in east Manchuria, it was urgently necessary, above all, to make clean sweep of the

evil effects of "Left" adventurism.

The ambitious sectarians, the ostentatious revolutionaries, revealed their Left-most "ultra-revolutionary spirit" riding on the high revolutionary upsurge of the popular masses in the area. They often goaded the masses to adventurous revolt without sufficient preparations or a scientific analysis. The serious consequence was the alienation of the revolutionary organizations from the masses, the destruction of revolutionary organizations and the worsening of the relations between the Korean and Chinese peoples. Without eliminating these aftereffects thoroughly it was impossible to lay the mass foundation of revolution and set up the main base of armed struggle there.

With a view to solving this urgent problem, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called a meeting of Party and YCL cadres at Mingyuegou in May 1931. At the meeting he made a historic speech entitled *Let Us Repudiate the "Left" Adventurist Line and Follow the Revolutionary Organizational Line*. He said:

"The most important task for the Korean Communists at present is to follow out the revolutionary organizational line which makes it possible to unite the main masses of the revolution firmly and, around them, the anti-Japanese forces from all walks of life, thereby building up the whole nation into a political force." (On Juche in Our Revolution, Eng. ed., Vol. 1, p. 9.)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized that in order to ensure the correct implementation of the revolutionary organizational line it was necessary, first, to firmly build up the revolutionary leading nuclei and expand and strengthen the YCL ranks by embracing young Communists tested in the revolutionary practice, secondly, to create a firm mass base for the revolution by restoring and reorganizing mass organizations or forming new ones and educating and rallying the broad sections of the people, thirdly, to advance the struggle of the masses step by step from small-scale to large-scale struggle, from economic to political struggle to temper them in the struggle and skilfully link up legal with semi-legal and illegal struggles and, fourthly, to strengthen militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

Picture Book "Revolutionary Battle Site Samjiyon" Published

Recently the Foreign Languages Publishing House issued a picture book "Revolutionary Battle Site Samjiyon."

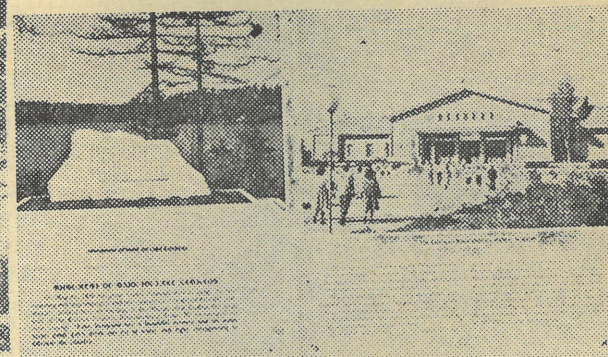
Samjiyon is a lake in the vast forests against Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy revolutionary mountain.

It is where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a short rest with the main force of the Korean People's Rev-

olutionary Army under his command on the way to the Musan area in the homeland for operations in May 1939 during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The picture book shows the grand monument consisting of sculptures with the bronze statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the centre, the Samjiyon Revolutionary Museum, hotels of various types for visitors and the Samjiyon town on the lakeside.

It was published in English, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, French, Spanish and Korean.



A vigorous struggle was waged to carry into effect the revolutionary organizational line outlined by him. As a result, the revolutionary organizations wrecked by the enemy's wholesale roundup were rapidly restored and a number of new ones came into being and began to operate actively. The revolutionary organizations became firmly rooted in towns and villages, coal and ore mines in east Manchuria and all the masses except a handful of reactionary elements came under their influ-

ence.

The activity of the KRA gained in scope and intensity and the Red Guards and Children's Vanguards were formed and operated in almost all parts along the Tuman-gang River. These paramilitary organizations fought to defend the revolutionary organizations and the revolutionary masses from the enemy's encroachment.

Thus preparations for armed struggle were well under way.

Signal Development of Local Industry

June 7 every year is the day of local industry in our country.

Our local industrial workers who are contributing a lot to the production of consumer goods mark this day as their day.

Around the day local industrial goods exhibitions are held in the capital city of Pyongyang and provincial seats for days, attracting many people.

During the exhibitions fairs are held and

Grass goods liked by people



local industrial workers exchange their views on goods and experiences in the production with each other. The exhibitions give a great impetus to the development of local industry.

It was after the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee that our local industry was created and developed on a full scale.

It was urgent to rapidly increase the production of consumer goods as the socialist system was established, the nation's economic might grew and the people's living standard rose.

With the country's economic situation in view, the great leader set forth an original policy of developing the modern large-scale central industry and medium and small-scale local industries simultaneously in light industry.

In accordance with this policy the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee set forth the task of building more than one local industry factory in each city or county through a mass movement.

Upholding this policy, our people built more than 1,000 local industry factories in different parts of the country in only a few months with idle materials and manpower without state investment and in a little over one year the number exceeded 2,000.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "As a result of the successful implementation of the Party's policy for developing medium and small local industry, simultaneously with the large-scale industry under the central authority in the production of consumer goods for the people, local industry has grown rapidly in our country."

The local industry of Pyongsan County in North Hwanghae Province, like those of all other counties in the country, grew steadily.

The county had a smithy edging farm implements and a few small rice mills in the pre-liberation days.

But now it has over 20 local factories including fruit-processing, bean paste, furniture, ironware, paper, plastics, textile and fountain-pen factories.

Its output of consumer goods increased 15 times as against 1959 and it produces more than 800 kinds of consumer goods.

As a result, the county, which ensured its outlay with the state budget every year in the early postwar years, now meets its budgetary expenditure with its own income and gives great profits to the state.

The superiority of local industry is that it makes it possible to normalize production at a high level, relying on its own strong raw material bases.

Each local industry factory in the county has a workteam for its own raw material base and makes full use of local raw materials.

Local raw materials account for 100 per cent of raw materials used by the rush-mat and earthenware factories, 80 per cent by daily necessities factory, 74 per cent by the paper mill and nearly 100 per cent by the food factories.

As the population needed better and more consumer goods the county directed great efforts to strengthening the material and technical foundations of its local industry factories.

The Pyongsan Furniture Factory began to mass-produce plywood and wood-shaving boards with a 750-ton universal press. The textile mill installed printing machines and started to turn out printed goods. Factories strove

to modernize their production processes and improve the quality of their products and increase their variety.

During the last Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) the county set up seven factories including fountain-pen, ironware and grass goods factories.

The ironware factory formed a perfect assembly line with a 600-ton press, a high frequency induction furnace, a hot rolling mill and other machines and mass-produces high-quality enamelwares too.

Fine grass goods and fountain-pens made in the county are exported abroad in large quantities.

As seen above, our local industry plays a big role in the production of consumer goods. At present our local industry factories turn out more than a half of consumer goods for our people.

Our strong independent national economy and central industry enable our local industry to make a steady growth.

Our provinces have their own strong bases producing basic chemical goods and raw materials for local industry—caustic soda, hydrochloric acid and other basic chemical products and various raw materials.

During 20-odd years the output of our local industry rose about several times, though hundreds of local industry factories of national

Korean Gymnasts Win Two Gold Medals At International Tournament

Korean gymnasts carried off two gold, a silver and three bronze medals at the International "Tournament of Champions" which was held in the German Democratic Republic on April 19, according to a report from Berlin.

Han Gwang Song won a gold medal in the horizontal bar and a silver medal in the parallel bars.

Kim Gwang Jin placed first in the rings and third in the floor exercises.

Kang Gwang Song won bronze medals in the horizontal bar and parallel bars.

importance in the production of consumer goods were brought under the central authority.

Our local industry helps to meet the demand of the people by turning out a large amount of consumer goods formerly produced by the central industry.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan period our local industry factories will produce more than 60 per cent of consumer goods.

The workers and technicians of all our local industry factories are now making innovations in the production of consumer goods to greet the Sixth Party Congress to be held in October this year with splendid labour achievements.

Kwon Ju Sin

At the fountain-pen factory



WHAT I SAW

(The author lived in the northern frontier of Korea some 40 years ago. Once he worked as forestal official taking care of the felling of trees and their delivery to sawmills. The following is part of his recollections of what he saw and felt during the Korean people's anti-Japanese armed struggle—ed.)

One day I made a business trip across the Amnok-gang River to a Japanese sawmill, accompanied by two Korean employees. It took about an hour to get there from the river. We trekked along the treacherous mountain lane for about half an hour when we noticed white papers pasted on the trunks of huge luxuriant trees. They prompted my curiosity. They were handbills written in Korean mixed with Chinese characters, which read: "Down with Japanese imperialist marauders!" "Long live the independence of Korea!" and so on.

Horror thrilled through my veins and I trembled like a leaf. One of the Korean companions whispered to me, "This is the doing of General Kim Il Sung's unit, no doubt."

I ran helter-skelter to the sawmill. There I was told by the proprietor that General Kim Il Sung's unit was licking Japanese and local armies and police by dint of his protean tactics throughout Manchuria and that many people gave him strong support.

A few days later, I went to Hyesanjin on business and returned a day earlier than scheduled. Entering my office, I saw the Korean employees gathered there disperse alarmed at my unexpected appearance. One of them slipped a piece of paper into the drawer of his desk. I asked them what they had been doing. An elderly man named Choe replied that they had been talking over a handbill picked up in the mountain.

Some days later, I had a chance to have a drink with this Choe. We had a heart-to-heart chat over the wine cups. He told me that every Korean respected and adored General Kim Il Sung because they were sure that he would liberate Korea after all. Hearing him I was scared as a Japanese; I thought that General Kim Il Sung was a man of uncommon calibre and a brilliant commander who enjoyed the Korean people's unreserved support and was striking terror into the hearts of the Japanese and Manchurian army and police troops.

AND FELT

Munakata Takara, Japanese

My dread increased day by day.

I think it was early in June 1937. One day, late at night, I was awakened by an emergency telephone call at my quarters. The Hyesanjin police station informed me that General Kim Il Sung's unit had attacked the police substation and other Japanese office buildings in Pochonbo, set fire to some of them, killed policemen and captured weapons and provisions before withdrawing. They told me that they were making a hot pursuit and gave me a warning that special precautions must be taken against possible disturbances by "seditious elements". I was petrified for a while.

Pochonbo was then an important frontier town which was heavily guarded. But it was raided by General Kim Il Sung's unit and we suffered casualties. I could understand his superb tactics even through the brief information given over the telephone.

That night we could not have a wink of sleep.

Peace was disturbed in that part of the country for a few ensuing months. The police authorities were so infuriated at the Pochonbo incident that they made a wholesale roundup of Koreans suspected of having aided General Kim Il Sung's unit. And we had a number of urgent instructions through the phone to be on the alert because General Kim Il Sung's unit might attack at night to come to the rescue of the detained Koreans.

Frankly speaking, we Japanese could not sleep peacefully for a year or so after the Pochonbo incident. And I used to slip out of my quarters whenever the police substation rang me up on the phone.

In 1940 or three years after the incident I moved to the Singalpa forestry station. Promoted to the post of operation section chief, I had a house to myself and lived with my family. One day I quietly asked Korean children in the neighbourhood if they knew General Kim Il Sung. One of them answered, "Of course, I do. He is the best Korean commander, he is fighting in Mt. Paekdu-san now." I marvelled at his reply and was lost in deep thought. Even little children talked like that; and many Koreans must be adoring General Kim Il Sung.

A few years after that Japanese imperialism was

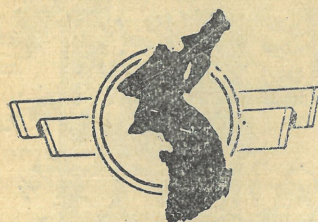


vanquished. Much water has flown under bridges and there have been great changes in the world.

Today Korea is divided in north and south. But, as long as they are guided by General Kim Il Sung, the Korean people will definitely live together in a reunified country.

During the Korean war I was sure the Korean people would win because they were led by the General, the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese war. And I was right.

Through the press I have come to know that he wisely led the Korean people and turned Korea into a socialist industrial state, and I cannot help respecting him ever more.



Korean Reunification Question

Korean Reunification Must Be Realized on Democratic Principle

The democratic principle of Korean reunification, along with its independent and peaceful principles, is an important component of the basic reunification policy consistently followed by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

The observance of this principle means to guarantee the entire people in the north and south of Korea the freedom of expression of their will in every way and fully reflect their will in the solution of the reunification problem. In other words, it means to guarantee the entire Korean people the right and conditions to solve the reunification problem according to their will.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We consider that the solution of the reunification question must not be obstructed by the interests of any party, grouping or privileged circle at the expense of the national interests, and that reunification must in any case be accomplished in a democratic way, in accordance with the general will of the entire Korean people, and not by one side forcing its will on the other side."

The reunification question is that of reunifying by the Korean people themselves the north and the south of our country temporarily divided by the external forces. In the solution of this question, therefore, not the interests of any party or one side but the entire nation's interests must be respected, and not the will of one side but the general

will of the entire people in the north and south of Korea fully reflected.

The reason for this is that the reunification question assumes national character.

Korean reunification does not concern only the interests of one party or class. It affects the destiny of the whole nation and is the supreme national task.

This national task must be accomplished in accordance with the interests and will of the whole nation but not of one part.

The entire Korean people are vitally interested in reunification and they are the master directly responsible for the settlement of the reunification question.

Accordingly, there can be no just solution of the reunification question apart from the nation's interests and the people's general will.

Another reason why the national interests and the people's general will must be respected in the solution of the reunification problem is that the entire Korean people unanimously desire reunification.

The Korean people are a homogeneous nation with a long history and they all desire reunification, no matter where they live—in the north or the south of the divided country or abroad. The forces opposed to Korea's reunification are the external forces trying to invade and dominate Korea and, as for the corresponding internal forces, there is only a handful of quislings selling out the national interests to the external forces for their com-

fortable life and power.

Needless to say, the nation's interests must not be sacrificed for the interests of a handful of quislings but the will and interests of patriotic people making up the absolute majority of Koreans and desirous of reunification must be respected in the settlement of the reunification problem. The democratic principle must be observed to solve the reunification question in accord with the popular masses' interests and establish national sovereignty throughout Korea.

The democratic principle presupposes setting up a united central government of Korea under the condition of fully guaranteeing the entire Korean people the freedom of expression of their will. The type of the united government must be decided by the general will of the entire Korean people, which can be expressed through free democratic election. A united central government established according to the general will of the people will be an independent and democratic one representing the interests of the people of all strata and will firmly guarantee national sovereignty on a countrywide scale.

The democratic principle is essential also for the just solution of the reunification question.

The yardstick of the justness in the solution of the reunification question is the will and interests of the working masses who make up the absolute majority of our people.

The will and interests of the working masses including workers and peasants must be fully reflected in the solution of the reunification question.

The democratic principle combines the interests of the broad masses of the working people with the national interests and enables them to fulfil their responsibility and role as the master of reunification, and thus helps to bring about the just solution of the reunification question.

For the solution of our reunification question on the democratic principle the north and south must have extensive dialogue on one common idea of the nation and jointly work out the nation's way out according to the will of broad masses of the people of all strata.

It is true that there actually exist different ideologies and social systems in the north and south of our country. But this can never be an obstacle to the democratic solution of the reunification problem. The difference between the north and south of our country, no matter how great it is, is, in the long run, an internal affair of our nation and it can never be a contradiction which cannot be solved for the country's reunification—the supreme task of our nation. Only when they have their country and nation, classes and strata can guard their interests and political views of the parties and organizations can have their value. Therefore, classes, strata, parties and organizations cannot have different views in the settlement of the reunification question for the whole nation's interests though they have different ideologies, ideals, systems and religions.

So we consider that if the north and south meet and have contact they can find community and agreement instead of confrontation and accelerate the cause of reunification.

If one side insists only on its views and seeks confrontation, it is due not to the difference of ideology, ideal, social system and religious belief but to its fundamental traitorous and divisive position and attitude against the country and reunification.

It is important here to trust and respect each other and jointly work to find community putting aside differences from the sincere position for reunification.

Only then can national unity and reunification be achieved as the people wish. But the

south Korean authorities are continuously seeking confrontation and division, paying lip service to "dialogue" and "collaboration." They are trying to veil their true colours as partitionists, nonsensically describing our proposal for peaceful reunification reflecting the whole nation's will as a "camouflaged peace offensive" or as a "trick aimed at creating internal disturbance."

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic maintain the position of not forcing our socialist system upon south Korea but collaborating, uniting and achieving the country's reunification according to the idea of great national unity without regard to the present institutions of south Korea and the ideologies cherished by its people. So the south Korean authorities too should change their policy of national divi-

sion for a reunification policy and their anti-communist policy for a policy of alliance with communism.

Also, in south Korea all democratic freedom and rights, including free discussion of the reunification question, of the people and free activities of the parties and organizations for the democratization of society and the country's independent, peaceful reunification should be guaranteed.

Only then can extensive north-south dialogue for reunification be held and the reunification question smoothly solved in a democratic way according to the will of all the people in the north and south of Korea.

This is a peaceful solution to the Korean question which accords with the Korean people's demand and the world people's desire.

Chong Li Gun

Government of Rwanda Severs Diplomatic Relations with South Korea

The Government of Rwanda severed its diplomatic relations with south Korea.

Francois Ngarukiyintwali, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda, had a press conference on March 15, at which he expressed full support and solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and officially declared that the Government of Rwanda was severing diplomatic relations with south Korea.

Clarifying once again that the Government of Rwanda recognizes the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legal government and has very excellent relations of friendship and co-operation with it, he exposed the unfriendly attitude taken by south Korea from long ago towards Rwanda.

In connection with this unfriendly attitude of south Korea, he stated that the Government of Rwanda had decided to sever diplomatic relations with it, and emphasized that Rwanda would not have any relations with south Korea in the future.

"We Can Live with Hope As We Have General KIM IL SUNG"

About South Korean People's Reverence for the Great Leader

A certain Yu, who lives from hand to mouth as a day labourer in Sokcho, Kangwon Province of south Korea, said to his relatives who came to his house and were deploring their hard lot:

"In the north there are no jobless and beggars and all people get education and medical care. They all have no worries about food, clothing and housing. They can live the happiest life thanks to the benevolent General Kim Il Sung's good government for the people.

General Kim Il Sung values the working people most and makes them equally well-off.

We too can live well only when we are led by him in the reunified country."

On the night of the 31st of December last a certain Sin's family of eight in Pohang, North Kyongsang Province, got together and were talking about their past.

The second son, a lumberjack, took out of his bosom a portrait of the respected and beloved leader he had kept carefully and showed it to his family, saying: "The only way for the people in the south to live well is to reunify the country and receive great General Kim Il Sung's government." At the portrait the family were thrown into whirlpool of excitement and joy.

When the New Year's Day began to dawn they hung his portrait on the north wall of the room and bowed respectfully before it by turns.

Offering the New Year's greetings Sin said: "Esteemed General Kim Il Sung, we extend our New Year's greetings to you from the bottom of our hearts. Your long life in good health is the joy, happiness and earnest wish of my family and all people of south Korea. Though we are ground down by poverty in the south we can live with hope for the bright future as we have you, the great sun of salva-

tion."

He stressed to his family: "Let's enshrine the image of the General deep in our hearts and, after the country's reunification, live happily forever under his care with his portrait on the wall."

A teacher surnamed Kim in Incheon, Kyonggi Province, said to his daughter, a third-year pupil of the middle school, when she asked if he had been to Mt. Paekdu-san, doing her geography home work:

"I have intended to tell you Mt. Paekdu-san and its legendary stories.

Mt. Paekdu-san is widely known to the world. The reason is not because it is the highest in our country, has Lake Chonji on its top and abounds in forest and underground resources but because it is where General Kim Il Sung raised an army and mowed down Japanese troops like grass by his protean guerrilla tactics in the days of Japanese imperial colonial rule, and thus liberated the country.

For this its fame spread throughout the world.

There are no steep ridges, deep valleys and paths in Mt. Paekdu-san which are not associated with the brilliant exploits of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army organized and led by General Kim Il Sung.

The world people highly praise his immortal exploits, calling it the holy revolutionary mountain.

It is the greatest pride and happiness of our nation to have Mt. Paekdu-san. Let's climb it up without fail after the country's reunification and sing to our hearts' content the 'Song of General Kim Il Sung', following up the indelible footmarks of General Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero."

Then he taught his sons and daughters the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

NORDIC SOLIDARITY MEETING FOR KOREA'S REUNIFICATION

A Nordic solidarity meeting for Korea's reunification was held recently in Stockholm, Sweden.

The meeting was attended by members of parliaments and representatives of political parties, public organisations and associations for solidarity with the Korean people from Finland, Denmark, Norway and Iceland, and members of parliament and representatives of political parties, trade unions, youth organisations and associations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in Sweden.

Gustav Lorentzon, ex-parliamentarian of Sweden, made an opening speech at the meeting.

At the meeting Sakari Knuutila, Social Democratic member of Finnish Parliament and Chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, made a political report titled "On the Situation Prevailing in Korea" and representatives of Denmark, Norway and Iceland made supplementary reports titled "On the Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country," "On the Complete Abolition of the 'Yusin System' and the Democratisation of South Korean Society" and "On Strengthening Solidarity with the Korean People."

Speeches were made at the meeting.

The reporters and speakers expressed full support to the policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and emphasised that the reunification of Korea should be realised independently and peacefully by the Korean people themselves

without any outside interference.

Warmly hailing and supporting the new proposals for national reunification advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 11, they held that the south Korean authorities must accept them without delay.

The presence of US troops in south Korea is the main obstacle to the settlement of the question of Korean reunification, they noted. They strongly demanded that the United States immediately withdraw all its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea in accordance with the UN resolution and accept without delay the proposal of the DPRK on replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

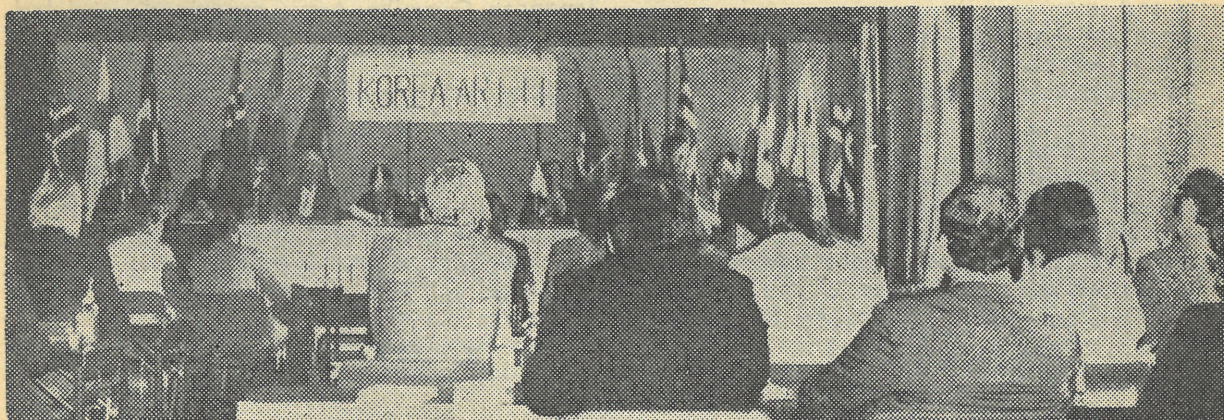
They demanded that the south Korean authorities abolish the "Yusin" dictatorial system and all the fascist evil laws including the "Anti-Communist Law" and "National Security Law," release all the political prisoners and ensure the democratisation of society in south Korea.

They voiced their determination to strengthen the international movement of solidarity with the Korean people struggling for national reunification.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was adopted at the meeting amid the thunderous applause of the attendants.

An appeal to the world people, a letter to US Congress and an action programme of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People were also adopted at the meeting.

**The Nordic solidarity meeting for Korea's
reunification held in Sweden**



APPEAL To World's People

An appeal to the world's people was adopted at the Nordic Solidarity Meeting for Korea's Reunification which was held recently in Stockholm.

Noting that the United States is massively concentrating armed forces in south Korea and staging large-scale war exercises to aggravate the situation and creating a grave obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea, the appeal said:

Considering that it is a very important problem directly related to the problem of removing the source of war in the Far East and preserving and consolidating peace in Asia and the world to achieve the reunification of Korea, we present at the Nordic Solidarity Meeting for Korea's Reunification unanimously hold that the following problems should be solved for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification:

An end must be put to the US troops' occupation of south Korea.

The occupation of south Korea by the US troops is a main obstacle to Korea's reunification and a basic factor of threat to peace in this region.

There is no reason or ground whatsoever for the US troops to remain in south Korea.

The United States must dismantle its military bases in south Korea and totally withdraw its troops from there and respond to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

In south Korea a new Constitution

must be adopted, all political prisoners be unconditionally released and the democratisation of society be realised, as demanded by the people.

The "two Koreas" plot for perpetuating the division of Korea must be brought to an end.

The so-called "theory on cross recognition," "theory on simultaneous UN membership" and "theory on three-way talks" are all designed to perpetuate the division of Korea by creating "two Koreas".

The governments and parliaments of all countries should not partake in the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists but resolutely reject it.

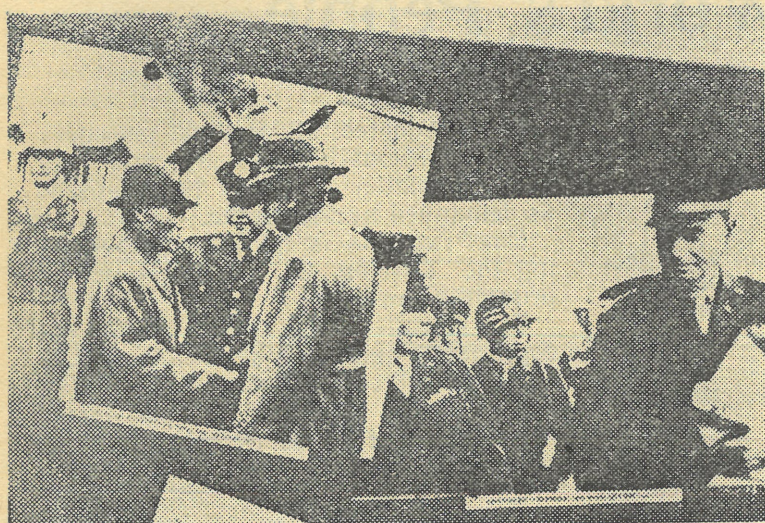
A wide-range dialogue should be realised between the north and the south for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

A wide-range dialogue should be held as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed again, sending letters containing important proposals for accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country to the authorities, personages of political parties and organisations of south Korea.

The reunification of Korea should be realised in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

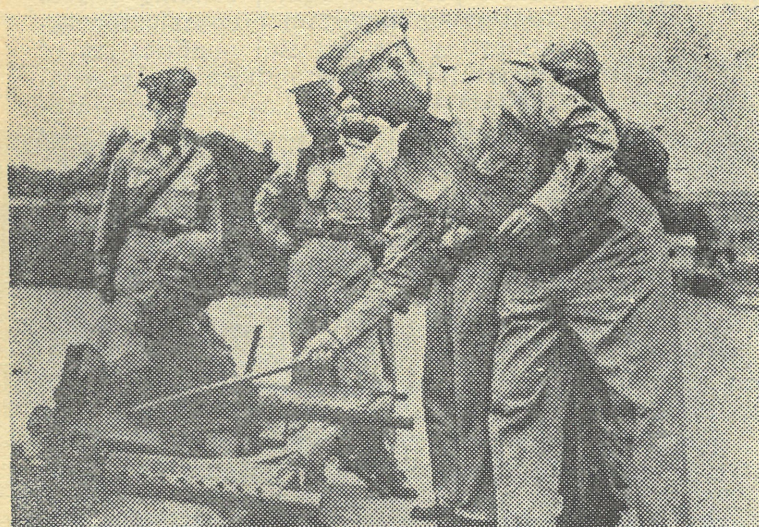
We appeal to the peaceloving people the world over to vigorously rise to see an early solution of the Korean question by powerfully waging the international movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

HISTORY FLAYS WAR INCENDIARIES



US Senator Smith (left) who flew into south Korea to examine the preparations for a war of aggression against the northern half of our Republic (October 1949)

Randall (right), chieftain of the aggression air force of US imperialism checking up the war preparations of the puppet air force (November 1949)



Three decades have already gone since the Korean war broke out on June 25, 1950.

30 years is not a short period. But the world people vividly remember the criminal act of the US imperialists who brought war calamities upon the Korean people.

After full preparations the US imperialists unleashed the aggressive war in Korea to strangle our fledgling Republic in its infancy.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The US imperialists, the vicious enemy of the Korean people, have extended their bloodstained claws to our land in order to subjugate our beloved country by force of arms."

Historic materials displayed in halls Nos. 4 and 5 showing the peaceful democratic construction period in the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum in the revolutionary capital Pyongyang demonstrate to the world that the US imperialists were the very incendiaries of the Korean war.

US imperialism which had stretched the claws of aggression to Korea from over a century ago, began to prepare a war on a full scale as soon as they landed in south

A US imperialist military advisor training south Korean youth pressganged into the puppet army

Korea in September 1945. Their first job was to draw up an operation plan for war.

The then US President Truman instructed the MacArthur Headquarters, moved from Manila to Tokyo after the defeat of Japan in World War II, to make a war plan in Korea with former Japanese army officers who knew well about Korea. Immediately MacArthur organized some secret agencies for that purpose, one of which was the so-called KATO.

The first leader of the KATO was Ishihara, the notorious former Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army who had made the aggressive plan against China and USSR. After his death in 1946, the KATO was led jointly by former lieutenant generals Kawabe Torabe and Aga Seijo and former major generals Tanaka Sinichi and Ono Tera. The name KATO was the initials of their names.

The KATO drew up, on an instruction from the US Far Eastern Army Forces Headquarters, a war plan in Korea. Accord-



US imperialist warmonger Dulles finally examining the plan for aggressive war against the northern half of the Republic in a trench on the 38th parallel (June 18, 1950)

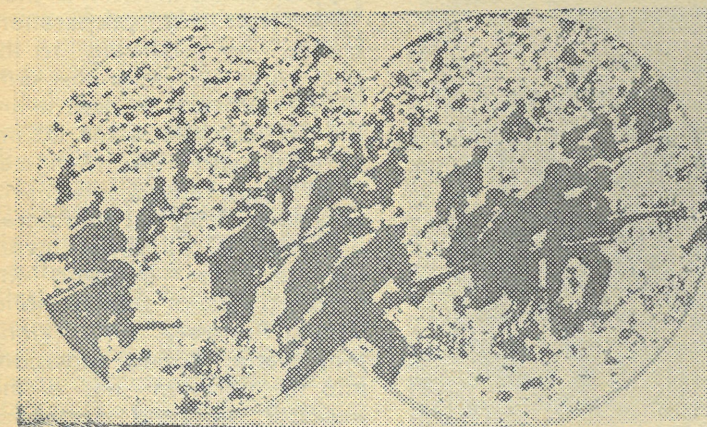
ing to it they contemplated to deploy the aggressive armed forces massed along the 38th parallel on the two fronts in the east and west and advan-

ce from there the US imperialist aggressor army and the south Korean puppet army to Pyongyang and Wonsan and then to the Amnok-gang River and cross the Korea-China frontiers to invade China.

Similar plans were worked out also by other secret agencies bearing false names such as "History Study Association," "Rearmament Study Society," etc.

The MacArthur Headquarters adopted the KATO plan as the best one and used the others for reference in perfecting it. All this shows that the US imperialists started to make a war plan in Korea at the end of 1945. It is proved fully by the war plan made by the US imperialist army for attack on the northern half of the Republic displayed in the museum.

As another material kept in the museum discloses, Robert



The puppet army staging an armed provocation against the northern half of the Republic



The map made by the US imperialist aggressors for attack on the northern half of the Republic

US Senator Knowland checking up the plan for aggression against the northern half of the Republic in south Korea (November 1949)



Oliver, American professor who was then private political advisor to the puppet south Korean "President" Syngman Rhee, wrote to the latter on October 10, 1949: "... On the question of attacking northward, I can see the reason for it. I think, and sympathize with the feeling that offence is the best and sometimes the only defence.

... The strong feeling in American official and public circles is that we should continue to lean way over backward to avoid any semblance of aggression, and make sure the blame for what happens is upon Russia."

According to their aggressive plan the US imperialists stealthily massed huge armed forces near the Korean front for aggression.

The south Korean puppet army swelled to 150,000 in a little over one year. It was fully armed and equipped by the US. It completed its deployment and put itself on a war footing.

The US imperialists took full-scale measures to start a war.

Early in 1950 the US State and Defence Departments re-examined, partly revised and supplemented the KATO plan. With the war preparations wound up according to the plan huge US imperialist armed forces were massed in and around Japan. Now the US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique caused armed provocations along the 38th parallel almost every day to invent a pretext for invading the northern half of the Republic. During the year 1949 alone they made armed invasions into the northern half of the Republic on 2,617 occasions, setting fire to villages, killing or kidnapping defenceless villagers. It was a war in reality.

KOREAN REUNIFICATION QUESTION

In June 1950 the situation in our country was aggravated extremely on account of their war moves and Korea was on the eve of war.

John Foster Dulles flew into south Korea to confirm the war preparations on the spot and give order to Syngman Rhee. Photographs exhibited at the museum show Dulles inspecting the area along the 38th parallel and inciting the puppets to a war at the puppet "National Assembly" after his arrival in the capacity of the US President's special envoy on June 17. The museum also displays photographs of US Senators Smith and Knowland who flew into south Korea on the same mission.

At that time Dulles, instructing Syngman Rhee to attack north Korea as the time was ripe, said that if they held out two weeks, the United States, by accusing north Korea of attacking south Korea, would compel the UN to mobilize the three services in its name. Like this, the "UN Security Council's resolution," by which the US imperialists have tried to justify themselves so far, was also concocted beforehand as a link of preparations to start the Korean war, as the world knows.

Dulles who stopped over in Tokyo on his way back to the US, called together Johnson, Secretary of Defence, Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and MacArthur, informed them of the results of his "inspection" tour of the 38th parallel and secret talks with the Syngman Rhee clique, and finally reaffirmed the date of start of the war and the way of intervention of the US armed forces.

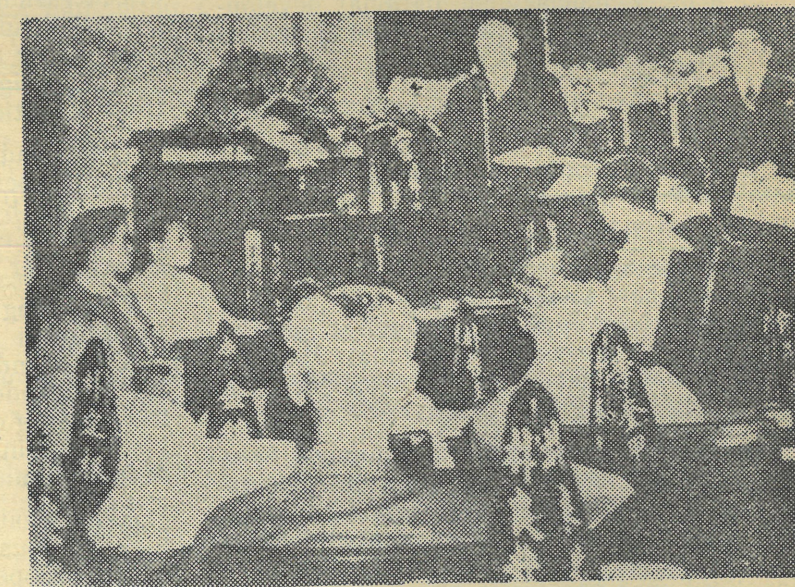
At the bidding of the chief-

tain of the US imperialists given after their confab, the south Korean puppet army started an armed attack on the northern half of the Republic all along the 38th parallel at dawn on June 25.

US imperialism expected the south Korean puppet army to hold out two weeks. But it was a fantastic daydream. It could not hold out even a day and collapsed in face of the strong counteroffensive of the Ko-

The situation brooked no delay, so Truman ordered MacArthur on the night of June 26 to rush their aggressor forces to the Korean front even before the UN resolution was adopted. As is already well known, it was on June 27 that the "resolution" was adopted at the UN Security Council in violation of the UN Charter.

After all, the "UN forces" advertised by the US imperial-



Dulles inciting the puppets to an aggressive war at the puppet "National Assembly"

rean People's Army and the Korean people who rose in the sacred war to destroy the enemy in hearty response to the appeal of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

ists were the product of a sheer trick.

All these historic facts show clearly that the US imperialists are the arch war criminals and aggressors who unleashed the Korean war to realise their long-cherished ambition for invasion of Korea.

Survivals of Old Society Eliminated from Economic Domain

In Southeast Asian Countries

The elimination of survivals of colonial rule from the economic field is a part of the sacred struggle to realize the desire of the people to oppose all manner of subordination and domination and exploitation and oppression, achieve independent national development and prosperity and carve out their destiny independently and creatively.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Asian people are striving to build Asia for their own sake, a new independent and prosperous Asia."

Today the Southeast Asian countries are building a new society, getting rid of the aftermath of colonial rule through a number of progressive measures to eliminate the survivals of old society from the economic field and strengthening the national economy.

The developing countries in Southeast Asia destroyed the economic footholds of foreign monopolies having their tentacles of aggression, domination and plunder planted deep in these countries and of their stooges and nationalized many factories, enterprises, banks and so on.

Iran, which overthrew fascist dictatorship and started to build a new life, put all foreign insurance companies and banks under state control and decided to nationalize 50 construction companies.

Malaysia abrogated unequal agreements concluded with foreign monopolies in the past and decided to place food trade under state control in August last year.

India decided to nationalize a foreign jute company.

The developing countries in Southeast Asia

restrict the concessions of the foreign monopolies and their activities to prevent them from freely exploiting and plundering.

Nepal dispossessed the foreign monopolies of concessions and prohibited foreigners from exporting jute goods. Bangladesh, Burma and many other countries in this area nationalized the foreign monopolies or strictly control their activities.

They gradually replace management and technical personnel of factories and enterprises run by foreigners with natives and place their management and sale of their goods under state control.

Their progressive measures are a thorough embodiment of the line of anti-imperialism and independence; theirs is a just struggle for independent national development and the building of a new life and a sacred struggle for ending imperialist-colonialist domination and plunder.

To eliminate the old from the economic field, they vigorously carry on the agrarian reform and the cooperative movement to abolish feudal landownership and increase agricultural production.

Many countries nationalize or distribute among peasants land in conformity with their specific conditions and farmers' desire.

In order to increase agricultural production which dropped as a result of the economic policy of the former emperor Iran promulgated a law on the agrarian reform and decided to confiscate the lands of the supporters of the former government and big landlords and distribute them among landless farmers. Thailand also took such measure. Thirty-two provinces in the north and northeast, major agricultural areas, are the main objects of

agrarian reform.

Burma pays deep attention to the increase of agricultural production, striving to develop cooperatives.

It is strengthening the production basis of already-formed cooperatives and introducing the advanced farming methods, and it aims at making the cooperative economy account for 50 per cent of agriculture.

India is also developing the cooperative movement, vigorously promoting the socio-economic progress in the countryside. There are cooperatives in credit, sale, consumption, procurement, agriculture, housing construction, transport, stock breeding and fishing.

In Southeast Asian countries the state is striving to increase agricultural production, laying the material and technical foundation of agriculture for the peasants through land improvement, supply of new seeds and scientific research of agriculture.

All these measures pave the highway to free the farmers from the fetters of the old production relations, bring into play their creative zeal and eliminate deformity and backwardness of agriculture, diversify agriculture and increase agricultural productive forces.

The Southeast Asian peoples are strengthening many-sided cooperation to eliminate the historical leftover of the colonial age from the economic field.

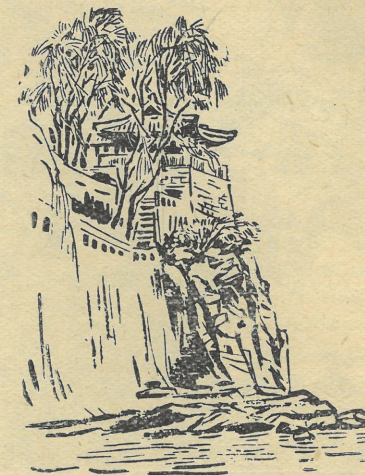
Malaysia and Thailand, Thailand and the Philippines are closely cooperating with each other in agriculture and stock breeding according to their agreements on economic and technical cooperation and many other countries are discussing the ways for bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Their mutual cooperation will continue to strengthen and develop in sea transport, trade, communication and so on.

Today Asia is changing its face daily through their vigorous struggle for independent national development and the building of a new society as they wish.

Choe Chun.

Ryongwang Pavilion



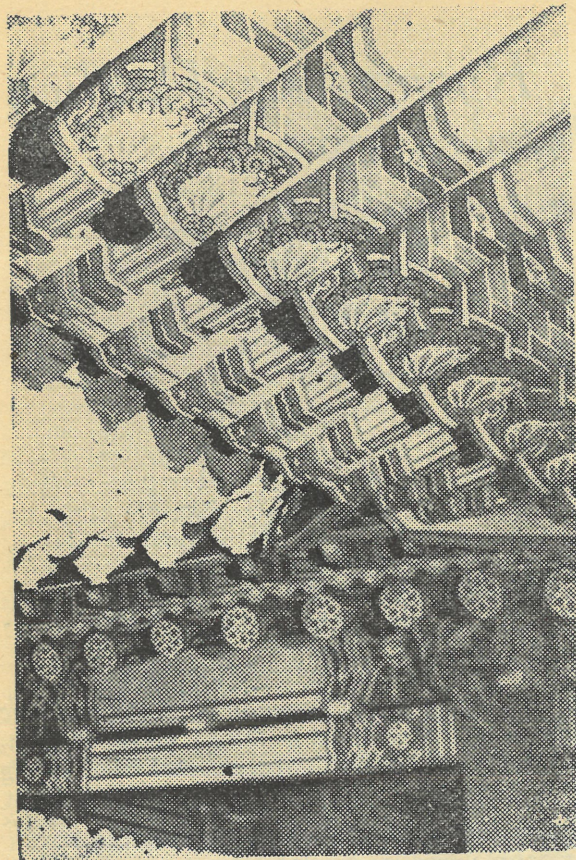
The Ryongwang Pavilion is an old architecture on the Taedong-gang River flowing through the revolutionary capital Pyongyang.

Originally it was a part of the old Pyongyang Castle and used as a command post in wartime and as a pleasure ground for the feudal bureaucrats in peacetime.

Before it was built at the beginning of the 16th century, the place was occupied by another pavilion, the Sansu Pavilion which was built in 1111. The Ryongwang Pavilion was burnt down by the invading Japs during the Imjin Patriotic War at the end of the 16th century and rebuilt in 1607.

The present one is what was rebuilt in 1670. The pavilion shows the masterly architecture of our ancestors. Its structure is rare in our ancient pavilions and it consists of two parts, the northern and southern sections. This not only harmonizes well the appearance of the pavilion with the scenic beauty of its surroundings but enables people to get a good view of the limpid Taedong-gang River in front and beautiful Moran Hill to the north.

It also shows variety in architecture and decoration. The southern section has double-corniced big columns and its painting is elaborate, whereas the northern has single-corniced square pillars and its painting is simple. The former is low-floored and the



A part of the decoration of the pavilion

space under the floor is enclosed by stone steps on all sides, and the latter is high-floored and the space under the floor is left agape.

The pavilion has two curved roofs connected to each other, which is rare in our antique buildings of that kind.

The pavilion rests on the lofty stone pedestal laid on a big rock rooted deep into the limpid Taedong-gang River. So it looks quite pleasant. It is in good harmony with the beautiful scenery around and is noted as a scenic place.

The pavilion is a historic place where our ancestors fought the Japanese invaders at the end of the 16th century.

It was badly destroyed by the barbarous bombing of the US imperialists in 1951 during the Fatherland Liberation War, but after the war it was restored to former state thanks to our Party's correct policy for preservation of cultural relics.

It stands now in the miniature park on the river, together with the nearby Taedong Gate, the east gate of the ancient Pyongyang Castle, and the house of the Pyongyang bell, another precious cultural relic, boasting of the long history of Pyongyang, the capital which has turned into a big modern city, and serving as a good resting place for our working people.

Ryongwang Pavilion showing the high architecture of our ancestors



South Korea—Land of Darkness

Corrupt Society Lamented

A resident in Seoul deplored the south Korean reality where human lives depend on money, saying: "This society is a hell of in-human social ethics."

He pointed out that Cho Yong Tae who lived in Central Ward, Seoul, died of disease at the entrance to a hospital as he had no money to pay for treatment and that a little girl Kang Gyong Hui of Kwanak Ward also died of illness without getting even a single injection because her parents had no money. He said that such sad news came without letup from Pusan, Taegu, Mokpo, Ulsan and Masan. He continued: "What on earth is money that kills man?"

Originally money was made by man as a medium of exchange, but now it kills people who made it. I am dying to live as early as possible in the new man-centred world where man is most valued."

Tragedies Which Cannot Be Seen with Eyes

Every day tragic suicide occurs among Seoul citizens to escape their hard life.

Woman Han Gyong Sun of Hawolgok-dong, Songbuk Ward, Seoul, woman Pak Gyong Duk of Kangdong Ward, and Pak Sun Jae of Torim-dong, Yongdungpo Ward, burned themselves to death, lamenting their hard lot. Choe Gui Hwan, a bank employee, dismissed, killed himself because of living difficulty, cursing the authorities.

Many people are also killed by labour accidents, explosions and traffic accidents.

An oil tank exploded at the Tongsan Oil-paper Factory in Hadan-dong, Pusan, killing three workers and seriously wounding eleven workers.

A fire broke out at a restaurant in Yongdungpo-dong, Yongdungpo Ward, Seoul, killing seven persons. Labour accidents occur in succession in coal mines. Two workers were buried under coal and killed at the Kangdong Coal Mine in Nyongwol County, south Korean Kangwon Province. Four workers were buried under sliding dirt at the Changsong Mine.

Many people are killed or heavily wounded at once by the explosives thrown away by the US imperialists and their stooges during their military exercises. Such tragic accidents occur one after another in south Korea.

Worst Schooling Conditions

A teacher in Seoul deplored that the south Korean educational conditions are backward though the 1970s rang out and the 1980s started.

The successive rulers of south Korea made little investments in education and schools look gloomy, he said and continued: "If educational work will be continued as hitherto, I wonder what will be our future."

Classrooms are scorching in summer, as cold as refrigerator in winter and jammed like bean sprouts to suffocation. Pupils look uglier.

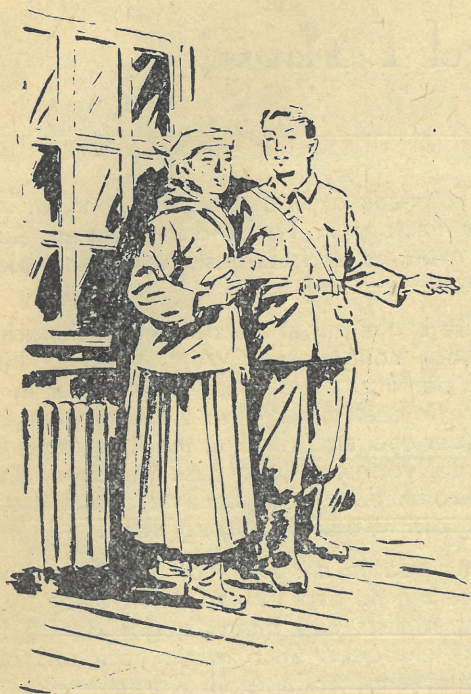
Men of discernment must be aware of the cause."

He stressed: "School must be a place liked by pupils," "a place of sound learning."

SHORT STORY

They Look Up to the Sun

Kim Su Bom



rowed her eyes as if to look for a familiar face. And for many moments she blinked her half-closed eyes in spite of herself as if her heart sank. She did this whenever she saw young people, and then looked blankly at them, glued to the ground.

Only after the soldiers went past and away from her leaving the sound of their footfalls behind, did she resumed her walk in their direction. Her eyes were blurred by tears.

She asked a few passers-by where the building of the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea was, before she walked steadily. She was in a white jacket and skirt and her head was covered by a coarse cotton towel. Her stern countenance suggested unusual tenacity; the braced-up straw sandals gave one an impression that she had undergone all the rough and tumble of life. Mrs. Kang had lost her son and daughter-in-law, husband, and daughter during the glorious armed struggle against Japan, and had no grandchild. She was on her way to meet General Kim Il Sung for the dead.

All of them four had dedicated their lives to the revolution, but the mother was especially resolved to tell the General about her son who died most heroically. Her son had been unable to report the General on the last days of his life.

The mother had decided not to die or fall ill before she saw and informed the General of what had happened to her son, and here she was on her way to meet the General who had

asked her to come.

Ever since she had received the unexpected message from him, she had been unable to go to sleep. She had left her home village and got on the train. For two days and nights she had kept blinking her eyes in amazement. She had been left all alone and was on her way to see the General like this. Now, the train she was in, the land and the sea spreading before her eyes and the bright sky were all ours!

The woman had shed much tears at these thoughts. Wang Jun my son, I'm going to see the General alone, leaving you behind!

She barely managed to carry her shaky feet to the building of the CPNK Central Organizing Committee. As soon as she confirmed her destination she was wrapped in an indescribable emotion.

At the sentry post they had already been told about her. One of the men asked her to wait for a minute apparently in order to telephone. Soon somebody came rushing to receive the old woman. He introduced himself as ADC.

He looked the same age as her own son Wang Jun. He grasped her frozen hands to warm them and brushed the snow off her clothes. He was hugely excited.

"Be careful, mother. The stairs are slippery because of the snow."

As the ADC ushered her up the stairs the mother squatted down halfway. She could not walk on. She did all she could to collect herself at the extremity of mingled delight and sorrow. The ADC was uncertain what to do for a while, and he raised his head at the sound of the front door being opened, when General Kim Il Sung was already coming down the staircase. Only then the ADC tried to help her to rise to her feet.

"Comrade Kang Ho!"

The voice was somewhat remonstrative, and the ADC was embarrassed rubbing his hands. Then the mother rose slowly to her feet stretching her knees with difficulty. She saw an uncommonly robust and slender man walking down through the falling snow to approach her with a beaming smile on his face. He was in riding breeches and army top-boots, and white snow flakes settled on his dark coat.

"He is General Kim Il Sung, mother!" the ADC lost no time in whispering into her ear.

But she had already recognized the General because her son had described how he looked like, and tottered up the staircase helter-

skelter.

"Please stay there, mother! Stay there."

At these words the mother's eyes blurred.

"General!"

She could not continue as the pent-up grief surged up.

"I'm Wang Jun's mother, General!"

Barely suppressing the burst of sobs the mother knelt down and bowed a deep bow to the great General on the snow-covered staircase.

"Oh, no, don't do that, mother. Mother!"

The General held her hands and pulled her up, his face clouded.

"You must have had a hard time of it without your son. I didn't know your whereabouts, and from the very first day of my return home I kept looking for you. Nobody knew it... Well, Let's go in."

The General ushered her not into the office but into his residence.

"I feel relieved now that I have found you and met you like this."

Even at the dining-table the General did not let go of her hands. He looked so moved by this meeting; he would look out of the window at some far-off place or stare into her face.

The mother understood how the General was feeling. He couldn't utter a word tracing back the bloody footmarks imprinted over 20 long years in order to regain the lost homeland. And the woman in turn recalled a train of painful memories. After a while the General heaved a great sigh and smiled as if to drive away all the heart-rending memories.

"Mother, isn't it nice?... Meeting like this in the liberated homeland... how nice!"

His voice was cracked and he could not continue.

The mother knew the General was thinking of her son and she could not hold back the tears welling up in her eyes. She tried hard to smile. In an effort to forget about the mounting sorrow the mother said his office was too far from the railway station. Then he smiled a meaningful smile.

"Yes.... It's rather far. It really is."

With the beaming smile still on his face the General leaned against the back of his chair, and said:

"Now you must live long in comfort, remembering all the hardships you have had. You may scold us and ask us to do anything you want us to do for you. In this country nobody is more privileged than a mother who

Snow fell in large flakes. It fell ceaselessly on the streets of the democratic capital city of Pyongyang. It was soon after Korea's liberation.

The snow flakes fell hurriedly and settled themselves on the roofs high and low, on the trees along the streets, on the asphalt, on the tram-car rails, on the hats and shoulders of the pedestrians. They fell so heavily that the whole sky seemed to be falling.

Snow, snow, snow everywhere. The town of snow, the white town looked as cozy as a cradle where a baby is lulled to sleep.

The darkish town walls and red brick-building walls seemed to be in deep meditation; and children's songs wafting on the air did not sound earthly; they were like the songs of the snow flakes falling from high up in the sky.

An elderly woman was walking slowly through this heavy snow and stopped at the base of Haebang Hill. Because at this moment a file of sturdy-looking youths in uniforms was marching past her in a vigorous gait, rifles on their shoulders. The mother nar-

dedicated her son to the revolution."

The mother was too grateful to say a word. She thought there was no such a man as the General in this wide world. At the same time her sorrow was surging up.

"But how nice it would be if I returned home with Comrade Wang Jun and met you like this? I am dreadfully sorry to meet you alone."

The General's face betrayed his agony. But he smiled as if to refrain from provoking the mother's grief.

And the mother felt a lumpy throat at his meaningful words and raised her head. She did this in an endeavour not to show him her tears though she was sobbing violently in her heart. All the pains the General had had blazing the thorny revolutionary road were incomparably greater than the sorrow of a mother who lost a son; the profound and lofty love of the General who had brought up her son in his embrace and made him live an honourable life as a full-fledged revolutionary was incomparably greater than the love of a mother who had just given him birth. If the ignorant son of a fire-field tiller had grown under her care he would never have lived a worthy life as a revolutionary. Her son knew how to live honourably and die gloriously, and she herself was here in this land as proud mother of a revolutionary. How could she repay the great leader's kindness? So she expressed her gratitude she had kept in the depth of her heart.

"General, what a hard time you must have had rearing my stupid son to be a revolutionary."

"Don't you say so, mother."

The General clasped her hand when the ADC brought in something wrapped in a piece of cloth. He put it down reverently by the General and left the room. The mother could not lift her head, feeling the General's magnanimous love with every atom of her body. She had never felt such a great love in the past 50 years, and this love kindled her memories and caused a warm moisture in her eyes. Everything in the world seemed to be changing now. Her joys and sorrows swelled up.

She repressed this indescribable emotion and stared piercingly into space.

Meanwhile, the General watched and watched the mother's work-hardened knuckles and her wrinkled face which had been washed by the harsh waves of life. She had wasted

her youth and writhed in penury and grief all her life. The General perceived all this and gave a great sigh.

"...That time we heard about Comrade Wang Jun at a secret camp and could not sleep. All the guerrillas took an oath to avenge him and pledged to live and fight just as he had done."

She would go and beg the Japs to let her meet her son for once but they had turned down the tearful entreaties she had repeated. But one day they sent for her. They said they would allow her to see her son. The mother hurriedly wrapped up his clothes and some food as if in a delirium and ran helter-skelter across the snow-swept field where no road was to be seen but the swaying reeds. The Japs took the mother not to the police jail but into a remote forest. Many people were gathered there and they were astir like a crowd awaiting a swinging contest on May Festival.

"Your son will be here in a minute," said the escorting policeman and led her on.

Now, the mother understood everything. Her heart trembled. Her limbs were benumbed and everything went black before her eyes. The sun seemed to have lost its rays when a young man of strong build climbed up the makeshift platform. The dark brownish breast was seen through the front of his tattered jacket. And his eyes were burning under the rumpled hair. His bare feet were in chains and so his iron hands. His bruised and awfully swollen face showed dignity, however. He was her son. She could not recognize him at first. The 22-year-old son looked more than 50. Her teeth clattered. Clenching her thin hands she gathered herself up and uttered her son's pet name in a choked-up voice.

"Chojjae, I've come. Your mother."

This was all she could say.

She took a few steps forward stretching out her hands, as if about to run and hug him. A bayonet blocked her way.

Their eyes met, mother on the ground and son up on the platform, conveying mixed surprise and love to each other. Through their eyes they went into each other's heart, and they writhed where they were standing as if embracing and rubbing each other's cheeks. They had so many stories to tell, they had so many regrets. They seemed to be the only existence in the whole universe and going to tell endless tales to each other.

The mother wept and so did the crowd. But the son looked downward with a smile; he

seemed to be whispering, "Mother, don't cry. Oh, my.... Do you think they have brought me out here to kill me? Don't think so, mother!"

The son had bit off his own tongue to keep the revolution's secrets.

"Be quiet! Don't make noise. Quiet, I say. Erh, this guy.... Who is still making noise? Erh, this guy has informed the police authorities of very important secrets of the Communists. And he bit off his tongue lest he should be called renegade by his colleagues.... Who is whistling? Um? Who is it? We are going to show you how an opponent to the Empire is to end his days."

The military police commander vociferated from the saddle under which the horse kept blowing its nose, shaking its tail and stamping wildly.

There was a general stir among the crowd. The son remained standing like a giant, caressed by the golden rays of the glorious sun, his head uplifted and wisps of the hair moving in the wind. He stared devouringly at the homeland's sky and the dear hills which he would never see again, and then inhaled so deeply as if to take in the whole universe.

The Japs aimed their guns at the son's breast.

"Chojjae!"

The mother shouted in a voice quite different from her own and opened her eyes widely. She was afraid she might not see the last of her son who would not surrender to the enemy. But he smiled proudly and raised his shackled hands three times over his head.

The mother knew he shouting his last hurrahs for General Kim Il Sung.

Amid the sobbing of the crowd there was a great noise of guns. The son fell on the platform.

But the mother was still standing, her straw sandals frozen as hard as wooden shoes and her skirt fluttering in the wind. If her son wept and asked the enemy for mercy, she would certainly go distracted.

The mother took a few paces towards her son lying on the platform to take care of him. But she was caught by the Japs. They seemed to have a deep hatred for her because she did not lose her senses even at the sight of her dead son.

Two policemen took her away. The wind rose and black clouds gathered in the sky.

Unable to bring the woman to her knees, they wanted to see her faint through torture. But, instead of torturing her they forced the mother to dance at the MP commander's office crowded with hangmen. They said she should on this auspicious day when her son had gone to heaven.

She felt her heart exploding. But she thought she must be cruel to the cold-blooded enemy who had made her shed tears of blood.

The mother bit her lip. She sprang to her feet pretending to dance.

"Why not. Let me dance for my son who has beaten you guys...."

She shouted at the enemy and raised her hands. The Japs were stupefied. They whipped her and threatened to kill her if she danced, and grabbed her arms and waist....

The mother's story ended here. The tears she had been driving back gushed out.

The General's seat was vacant. The great General was pacing to and fro across the room. Was he sharing her heart-rending trials? Was he looking back on the Korean people's past fraught with ordeals? He kept pacing up and down without a word.

Seeing this the mother burst out sobs in spite of herself, her shoulders shaking violently. What is the matter with me? she asked to herself. I must stop sobbing. But she could not control herself. She had shed not a drop of tear even when her whole family had been slaughtered by the enemy.

"Go ahead and weep, mother. Weep as much as you want in front of this son. I am at your side now."

The General's voice was so cracked that the mother's throat was contracted.

She wept her shoulders trembling convulsively, and she only thought of the General who must be more aggrieved than anybody else.

"I won't shed tears, General."

The General came up to her. And he unwrapped the thing which the ADC had brought in.

"Mother, this was a jacket made by our

comrades at the secret camp after they had been informed of your son's death. They made this amid tears thinking of you."

The General produced a common outer jacket lined with wool. He advised her to try it on.

"General!"

"Don't hesitate and put it on; It is a gift prepared at the secret camp and offered by your sons and daughters now back in the liberated homeland."

The General brought the jacket to her.

"Put in your arms, mother."

The General helped her to slip on the jacket. The mother put one of her arms into the sleeve and covered her face with the other hand.

"Put the other arm in."

She did. She had decided not to shed tears in front of the General, but she again dropped her head. She could not lift her head, in the outer jacket that fitted her perfectly. Children were singing a song outside.

The General went over to the window on which the curtain was dancing in the wind.

The children were on their way to school singing accompanied by the rhythmical sound of the pencil cases inside their school bags they were carrying. This was one of the very scenes he must have visualized in those grim days.

The snowflakes fell unceasingly. They kept falling on the long and thorny revolutionary road, on the marks of blood, on the water of the Amnok-gang River, on the forests of the Paekdu.

The General heaved a prolonged sigh in a brooding mood.

"Mother, come over here and look at them."

The General held her hand and led her to the window.

The children were passing, frolicking merrily in the snow falling on the land where Korea's anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters' aspirations had flowered out. Those in the front were singing at the top of their voices looking askance, but those in the rear were chuckling, throwing back their heads to catch the snowflakes with their mouths wide open.

The mother laughed and the General followed suit.

The mother who was standing with her hands upon the window sill as if drunken with the youngsters' song, covered her eyes with her hand. Her son was at their age when he would wipe his tears unobserved at the edge of the potato field on the top of the hill as the sound of the bell came wafting on air from the distant school.

"Mother, I'll take care of you for Comrade Wang Jun from now on."

The General hugged her shoulders at the window.

The singing voices are fading in the snow just as their foot marks.

The towering factory chimneys yonder kept emitting huge white clouds of smoke without letup.

Singing demonstrators paraded the street shouting hurrahs.

Young men and women were making agitational speeches from the roof tops and stone walls at the top of their voices, appealing to people to nation-building.

The General seldom slept at his home; he was leading the people unfolding the historic events in the building of the Party, power organs, mass organizations and people's armed forces. He visited factories, farming villages, counties and *ri* and discussed the nation's affairs with the workers and peasants and showed the way for the homeland to take. He would often come home late at night or at dawn.

The mother had nothing to do all day long; she sat on a chair by the window, just looking at the factory chimneys, automobiles, shops, pedestrians.

I must be leading the most easy-going life in this world, she thought to herself. I should have brought the hemp cloth I was spinning or the loom.

She had nothing to do but look out of the window from morning till night.

Today she was waiting anxiously for the General who had left home in the morning. He had not come during lunch time. Dusk came before she knew.

As the shadows of twilight gathered the mother rose to her feet and went out into the courtyard. She waited for the General with unusual anxiety.

(To Be Continued)



DO YOU KNOW?

Day of Local Industry

The day of local industry is the national day of local industrial workers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the task of building more than one local industry factory in each city or county in a mass movement at the historic Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on June 7, 1958, which represented an epochal measure to develop the local industry on a large scale that is of great significance in the production of consumer goods.

Upholding his instruction, our people built 1,000-odd local industry factories in a few months throughout the country, using idle local materials and manpower.

Each county or city had an average of over 10 local industry factories in the first half of 1959 and their technical equipment improved markedly, and our local industry's output value of daily necessities was almost equal to that of the central industry.

The state fixed June 7, the day of historic importance in the development of the local industry, as the day of local industry in order to commemorate the feats of the workers, technicians, office employees in this field who are striving for its development.

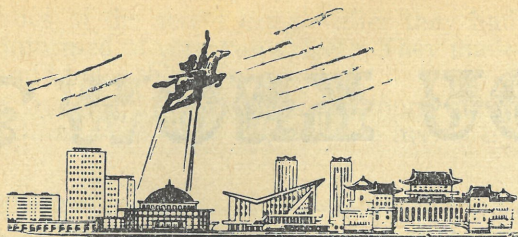
Greeting this day every year, our local industrial workers look back on the proud path of rapid progress covered by them under the wise guidance of the great leader and renew their resolution to be loyal forever to him who has brought today's glory and happiness.

College Graduates Take Up Jobs Collectively in Socialist Countryside

Last February the students of the graduating class of the kindergarten teacher course of Pyongyang Teachers' College No. 1 had a meeting where they decided all to take up jobs in the socialist countryside after their graduation. This news moved people to great admiration.

They, 31 in all, were born and grew up in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, and got higher education to work at kindergartens in Pyongyang.

But they resolved to be teachers of rural kindergartens to realize the great leader's far-reaching plan to bring up rural children into fine pillars of the country like urban ones and eliminate the distinctions between town and country in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres.



NEWS

New Junior World Record Set Up

Our weightlifter Ho Bong Chol set up a new world record at the Second International Youth Weightlifting Tournament for "Grand Prix" held in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, last March.

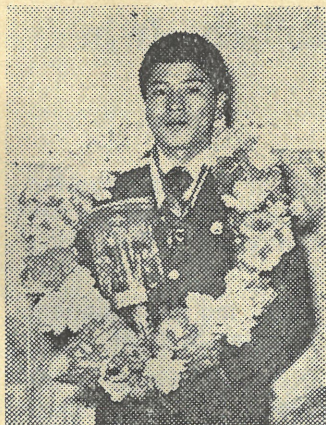
Jerking 135 kg he bettered the junior world record by 4.5 kg in the 52 kg category.

He came off the winner on the total points in the event to carry away "Grand Prix".

In the 56 kg category Choe Jong Sop took first place by lifting 107.5 kg and 137.5 kg in the snatch and jerking respectively. He won the prize of technique.

In other category Pak Bong Jun placed second by lifting 315 kg (140 kg and 175 kg in the snatch and jerk).

The tournament was participated in by many excellent weightlifters from 13 countries including our country.



Central Contest of School Children's National Art Festival

The central contest of the school children's national art festival was held recently at the theatre of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

School children participated in the contest with excellent pieces selected at provincial competitions.

Through this contest the participants showed their firm determination to grow up into true Juche-type revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the fatherly leader and the Party.

The dance story "Picture of Love" depicted the affection of the great leader waiting for a little child to completely draw his car though he has to return from his on-the-spot guidance.

The song story "Night When the Leader Came" sang of the great leader dropping in at a house in a village to convey a soldier's news on his way to the front.

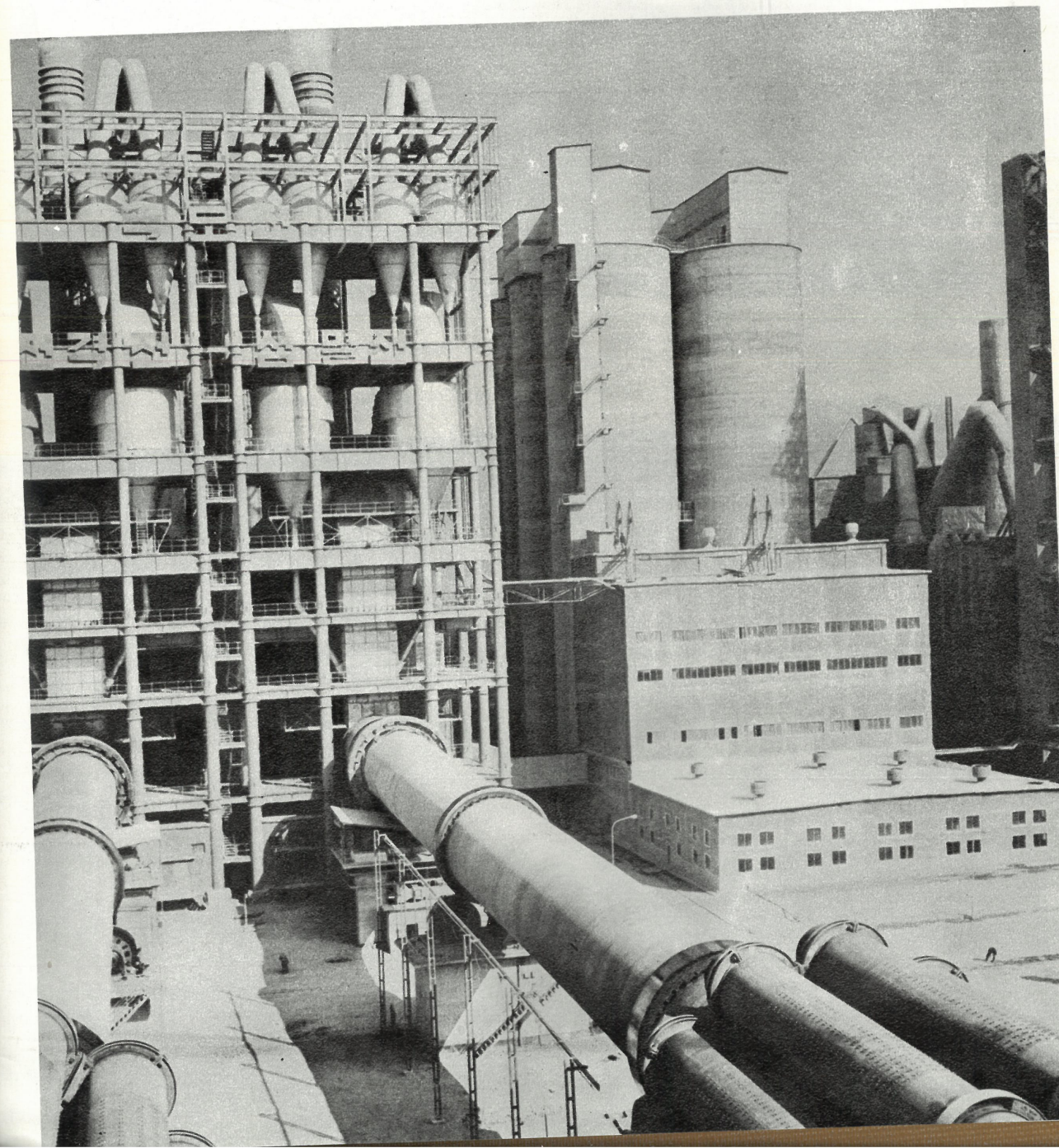
They staged music drama "Flower buds of Revolution," children's play "The Party's Son," dance "We Go towards the Future of Science," mask dance "Our Bumper Harvest," and other works of various forms and contents.

New and peculiar forms were introduced into chorus and wind-instrument music.

Our school children demonstrated fully their artistic talents at the recent contest through fine works, popular, high in representative art, rich in ideological content and emotional.

GREETING THE SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS

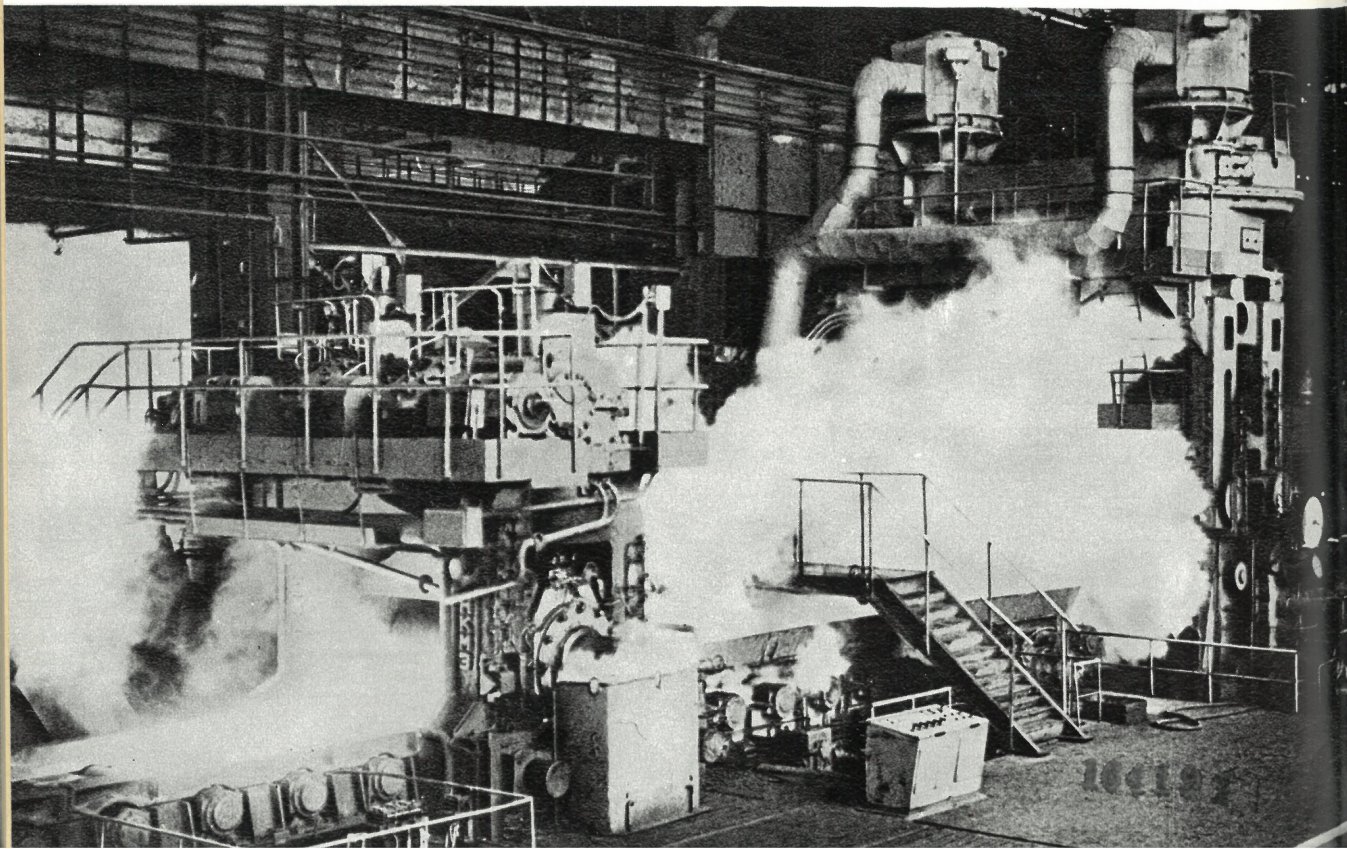
The Sunchon Cement Factory effects innovation after innovation in production to greet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements





Innovation in the production of drawn steel pipe at the Kangson Steel Complex

The rolling mill at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works increases the production of rolled steel



Three-revolution team members and workers pooling their wisdom to make a new farm machine

Following the example of unsung heroes

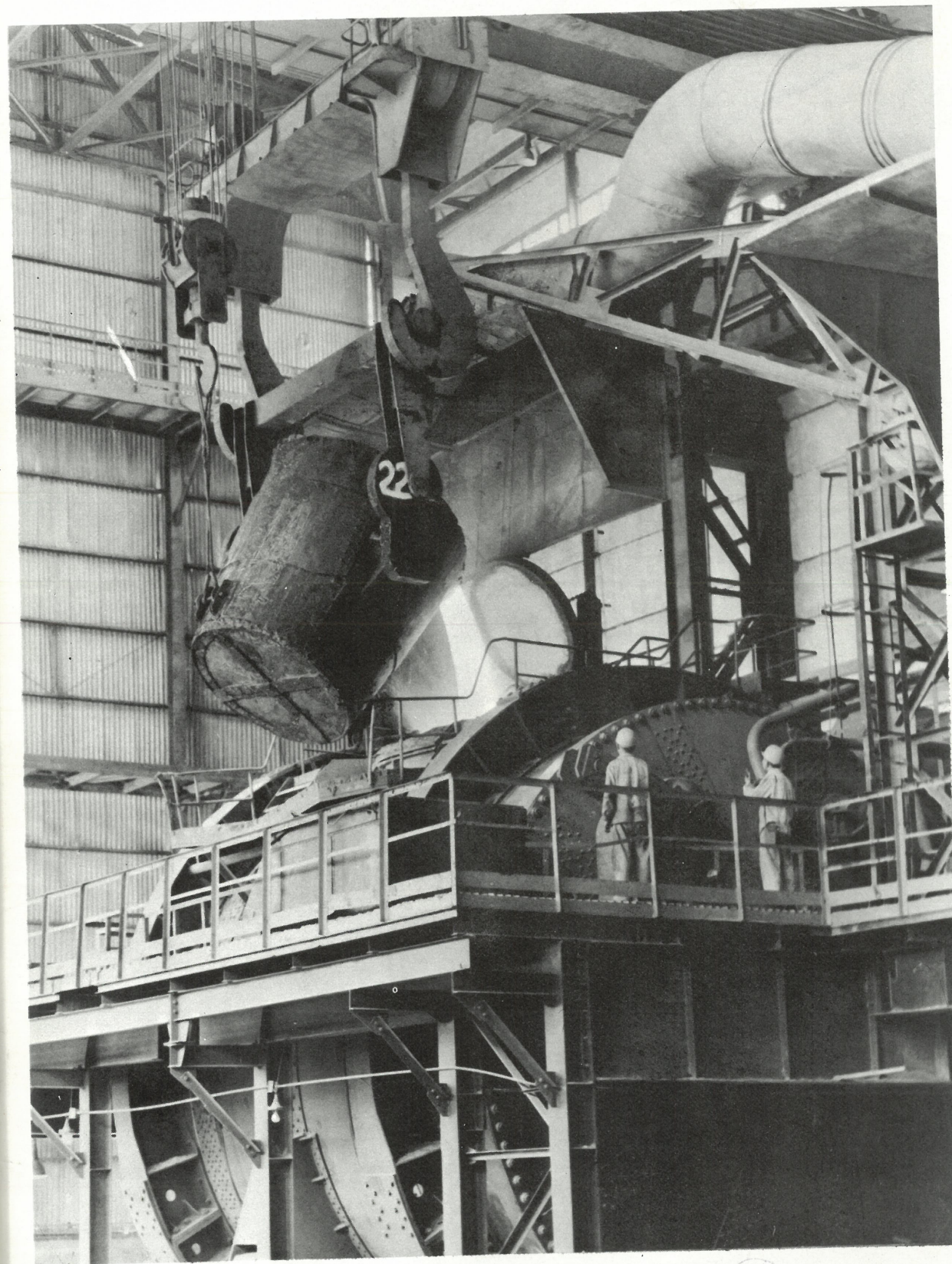




To produce better
knitwear



Lots of hens are raised



No. 13502

